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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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FOUND IN A DREAM.

The Strange Story of the Discovery of an Arizona Gold Mine.

In His Sleep a Kansas Farmer Locates a Lost Brother and a Rich Claim and Has the Vision Materialize.

One of the most peculiar freaks of psychological phenomena ever brought to light has just culminated near Phœnix, Arizona. In 1859 two brothers, A. B. and Luther Ellett, lived in Nemaha county, Kansas. Luther chose the part of the wanderer and went west, presumably to Colorado, and nothing more was heard of him except vague reports that he had been killed by Indians. The war came and A. B. Ellett served four years in the union army, coming out in 1865 completely broken in health. He returned to Kansas and settled down on his farm near Sabetha, where he remained until recently. He accepted rumor as truth and, not getting any letters from the brother, regarded him as dead. In 1889 he was afflicted by the breaking out of an old wound and was confined to his room for many weeks. During that time he dreamed that his brother was alive and in Prescott, A. T. It seemed that they were together in the mountains, and in passing down a canyon they discovered a fabulously rich gold mine a few miles from an old abandoned shaft once owned by Luther. The dream made little impression on him, but the next night it was repeated, and even the trees and the outlines of the mountains were perfectly impressed on his mind. He did not heed the possibility of the mine being there, for the smell of hay had never been out of his nostrils, and he did not know quartz from lava, but he thought it worth while to make some inquiry about his brother, which he did. A letter directed to the postmaster at Prescott brought the information that his brother was an old resident, but was then out in the mines. A correspondence began between the two brothers, and during its course the part of the dream relating to the mine was divulged. Being in that vicinity one day Luther Ellett looked for the mine but found nothing. The matter passed along until a month ago, says the San Francisco Chronicle, when the Kansas brother concluded to visit his relative in Arizona, and at the same time to look at the country. He still had an inclination to look for the mine, but was ashamed to own it. His brother met him in Prescott, and after staying a few days there they went to the mountains and visited the old abandoned mine.

When they approached it the Kansas man recognized the country as the one he had seen in his dreams, and told even how the shaft was situated with regard to the mountains and canyons with such accuracy that his brother was filled with astonishment, but he was an old prospector and a belief in dreams was not one of his superstitions. When they arrived at the spot Mr. Ellett said it seemed to him that he had often been there before, and after looking over the ground they took a pick and walked westward toward the point indicated by the dream. In crossing the canyon the prospector stumbled on a very rich ledge and exultantly exclaimed that they had found the mine. The brother answered that it might be rich, but the one they were in search of was richer. Climbing up the other side of the gulch, they came to the spot where the dreams had located the lode, but there was nothing in sight but half-decomposed granite. The perfect resemblance of the landmarks had so excited their hope that they were disappointed and stood for some time talking the matter over. While so standing the one with the pick began picking on the shelving rock and a great piece of it fell down, exposing a blind ledge of white quartz resplendent with free gold. They worked into the mass, find it to be about thirty inches in width and widening as it went down at an angle of forty-five degrees. The prospector stayed there, afraid to leave the mine for fear of claim-jumpers, but his brother brought a sack of the samples to Phœnix and the assays go two thousand six hundred dollars in nineteen dollars to the ounce gold. Samples have also been sent to the mint at San Francisco for testing. When Mr. Ellett was seen by a reporter he did not seem disposed to talk about the mine, saying that they wished to keep its existence quiet, and had done so for two weeks, but finding that mining men from that section had already told it he narrated the story as given above.

Mr. Ellett is a responsible farmer in his home state and before September had never seen an ounce of gold ore, so he counts himself as one of the creatures on whom fortune has smiled. The story of the dream was published in 1889 by several scientific journals in the east as illustrating the fact that former knowledge and information had nothing to do with the substance of dreams.

PEOPLE OF ROYAL BIRTH.

PRINCE BISMARCK has seen statues raised in his honor, which is a recognition few men live to see.

THE marquis of Lorne sympathizes with strikes that are reasonable, and has often been known to contribute his mite to a socialistic fund.

LEOPOLD, the king of the Belgians, is one of the most inveterate gamblers in Europe, and what he doesn't know about a hand at cards is hardly worth mentioning.

For several years to come the emperor of Germany will reside at Potsdam both winter and summer. The reason for this change is said to be the emperor's intention to have extensive alterations made in the ryoal castle in Berlin.

A LITTLE HUMOR.

"WHAT I value most is my peace of mind." "That's strange, too. You've such a small piece."—Harper's Bazar.

BRACE—"I make it a point to give the devil his due." Bagley—"Yes? Would you mind handing him that five you owe me?"—N. Y. Herald.

"HAVE you a parrot that can swear?" "Yes," replied the bird dealer. "Well, I'll take it; I want to hang it up beside the thermometer."—Washington Star.

HE—"Have you heard?" She—"What?" He—"Miss Spinster is going to be married." She—"O, yes, I've heard that ever since I can remember."—Pick-Me-Up.

"WHAT was the matter with you?"

LONDON HOUSES.

Their Divisions Into Torrid, Frigid and Temperate Zones.

A far more serious drawback to the average London house, considered as a home, is to be found in the limits to comfort in its interior, says the Spectator. It has its torrid, its frigid, and its temperate zones; and until some adjustment of its atmospheric conditions is secured, though it will still be inhabited, it will never be, in the best sense, habitable.

The chill of a London dining-room is a thing never to be forgotten, though it is not beyond remedy. It is commonly said that country houses are too cold to be endurable in winter. But we doubt if there is anything in the design of most country houses so ingeniously contrived to baffle the struggle against cold as the London ground floor. The narrow passage leading directly from the door of the dining-room to the door of the street is the cause of its main peculiarity. The larger the fire and the greater the consequent discomfort to those who sit with their backs exposed to its rays, the colder is the draught which plays upon the backs of the guests on the opposite side.

Nor can this be a matter for surprise, so long as the whole supply of fresh air rushes in "cold drawn" from the street, in exact proportion to the exhaustion caused by the fire in the room. The remedy is to warm the fresh air on its way. Fresh air need not be cold air; and where the length of the inevitable passage admits of double doors and a stove, "dinner chills" might be avoided, and even the ground floor London houses be habitable.

Want of space, owing to the high price of land, is the main cause of failure; and the result is seen in a two-fold migration, curiously like the dual migration of birds. We either ascend to seek a warmer climate in the upper regions of flats, just as the birds go up the mountains to seek a cooler temperature; or we leave town altogether in order to build more commodiously in the suburbs or the country. The double growth of London, not only outward, but upward, is largely due to the discomfort of the London dining-room.

NIGHT IN A GUIANA FOREST.

Chirps, Screams and Howls Combine to Make It Terrifying.

The bats are settling themselves in the hollow trees or under dense masses of creepers, making mouse-like chirpings as they hang themselves up in their places. Here and there a lumbering moth looking out for a safe retreat until evening is fluttering lazily along before retiring to rest. The owl and goat-sucker shrink before the light and also hurry off to their hiding places, making room for the brilliant families of day birds which are calling and chirping from the treetops. The weird voice of the howling monkey now horrifies the stranger, filling him with wonder and recalling stories of banshees and ghosts retiring at cock-crow. Then a flock of parrots or macaws is heard screaming far overhead, their glorious plumage flashing in the morning rays in metallic tints of golden yellow, green and crimson. The din would be almost unbearable were the birds near at hand, but Longman's Magazine says that, as they rarely fly or perch low, their voices are mellowed by distance. Congregating on the boughs of the highest trees—far beyond the reach of the Indian's gun or blowpipe—they take their morning meal of fruits and nuts, chattering away like a lot of rooks in a clump of old elms. Here and there a toucan making his presence known by yelping like a puppy. Looking up, you see the rich colors of his breast and wonder why his beak is so large and apparently unwieldy. From the recesses of the forest comes the ting of the companero, sharp and clear as a bell struck at moderately long intervals. Other birds utter their characteristic notes, most of these being quaint and curious rather than musical. The birds of the tropics are brilliant in their plumage, but are almost wanting in melody, there being nothing at all resembling the chorus which makes the English woods so delightful on a summer's morning.

LESSER OF TWO EVILS.

Why Chinese Pirates Welcome the Introduction of the Guillotine.

It is said that the guillotine has recently been introduced by the French into their colony of Tonquin. The French, as all the world is aware, have had, and still have, plenty of work to do in the way of exterminating piracy in that vast and as yet unremunerative possession. And the method by which they endeavor to exterminate the pirate (when they catch him, which, as a rule, they do not) is that of decapitation. That ceremony, according to the London Globe, has hitherto been performed in the primitive and rather barbarous native way. The culprit, being placed in a convenient position, used to light a cigarette and wait for the executioner to take a shot at his neck with a big sword. Sometimes the headsman aimed straight and sometimes he did not, and a feeling had long existed among the gentlemen of the piratical profession that an execution thus executed was distinctly an unpleasant process for the patient. Consequently the introduction of the "wood of justice" has by no means produced the effect which the French authorities desired and expected. Instead of being impressed with the horror of this mode of execution, the natives of Tonquin are said to be highly delighted with it. In fact, they regard the guillitine as a most ingenious article de Paris, and they have already witnessed one execution with every demonstration of enthusiasm. Dying, they say, is made so delightfully easy by this admirable invention of the superior European intelligence. The result is that considerable satisfaction is expressed in piratical circles, and it is confidently anticipated that piracy will shortly increase very considerably, as nobody in Tonquin would mind being abbreviated instantaneously by the guillotine. Death, in short, has lost most of its terror because the process of dying has been rendered so simple.

Hebrew Becoming a Living Language.

Hebrew, it is said, is again becoming a living language in Palestine. The thousands of the chosen people who are going there from different countries, being unable to communicate with each other in their ordinary language, resort to the knowledge which they have of Hebrew in their religious services for a means of communication.

ITALIANS AT HOME.

A Land That Is Overflowing with Poor People.

Immense Emigration to This Country Occasioned by a Lack of Employment in Italy — Large Sums of Money Sent Back.

The great masses of the people barely make out to live. They are poorly fed, scantily clothed and badly housed. Indian meal, Italian chestnuts and rice, with a little inferior fruit, constitute the staple diet of the majority of the Italian peasantry. In thousands of homes in this Heaven-favored land, meat and wheat bread are unknown. It is said that the great majority of the poor people eat meat but three or four times a year at the most.

Christmas and Easter are hailed as meat days rather than as holy days. For those who have eyes for anything but the beauties of art and the glories of nature, there are no sadder sights than can be seen in the streets of any Italian city. Multitudes of human beings, with pale faces, hungry eyes and dejected looks, throng all the highways of travel, and though begging is forbidden by law it is almost universally practiced. Old women and little children, the lame, the halt and the blind, and even able-bodied men, besiege the stranger at almost every step.

It is generally admitted that there is no remunerative employment in Italy, and, as a consequence, there is annually a large emigration to this country, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The emigrants are poor, sometimes ignorant, and often vicious. There are two classes of emigrants from Italy, the permanent and the temporary. The temporary are those who leave in the early spring and go north in search of labor, and late in the year return to their native land. Statistics show that about one hundred thousand laborers migrate in this way every year.

It is estimated that those Italians who have sought homes in America send back to their poor relatives no less than twenty million dollars every year. Italy is losing by emigration about two hundred thousand of its population annually, but the natural increase of this prolific race more than makes good the loss. While in France deaths are in excess of births, in Italy the increase of population is rapid in spite of the ever increasing exodus. What can be done to relieve the suffering masses is a problem of the greatest gravity.

Fortunately, the climate does much to diminish the hardships of poverty. The short, sunny winters, the long, pleasant summers, enable the multitudes to live on comparatively little. Except in cooking their scanty meal, the poor Italians seldom have a fire, even in the severest weather. An American family will consume more wood and coal in one week than the average Italian family uses in a whole winter. The cost of fuel is so great that a fire is considered an expensive luxury. But there are days, and even weeks, during the winter, in all parts of Italy, when the weather is quite cold, and at such times the suffering is something fearful. When people have neither food nor fire on a cold day, their condition is truly lamentable.

But it must be said to the praise of the Italians that, notwithstanding all their burdens of taxation, of poverty, and of sickness, they are still cheerful and a patient race. They are sober by habit, they are idle from necessity, if if not from choice. While this is true, it is also true that the comforts, pleasures and enjoyments of life are far greater in this country than they are in Italy.

BEAUTY IN THE LIP.

Some Savages Pride Themselves on Size, Others on Deformity.

Among the Babines, who dwell to the north of the Columbia river, a large under lip is regarded as a type of beauty. A small incision is made in the lip during infancy and a fragment of bone inserted. This is replaced from time to time by larger and larger fragments, each operation being attended with severe pain, and, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, at length pieces of wood measuring not less than three inches in length and one and a half inches in width, are inserted, causing the lip to protrude to a frightful extent. A similar custom exists among the Paraguay Indians, and the labnets worn by the Botocudos are inserted in a slit made in the lower lip. The Botocudo has been noticed to take a knife and cut a piece of meat on it and tumble the meat into his mouth. Among the Hydahs (Queen Charlotte islands) it is considered a mark of the lowest breeding to be without this labial ornament of the lower lip. When a young woman and an old one quarrel the elderly dame will reproach the younger one with her youth, inexperience and general ignorance, pointing, were further proof necessary, to the inferior size of her lip. This lip of beauty is not, however, peculiar to these aborigines, but is common among some of the African tribes. The Berrys, for instance, who inhabit Sanbriat, a tributary of the Nile, insert in the lower lip a piece of crystal an inch in length. The Bougo women in a similar way extend the lower lip horizontally till it projects far beyond the upper. The mutilation of both lips is observed among the women of Kadje in Segseg, between Lake Tsad and the Beuwe.

The Welland Canal.

The total revenue for the year was $350,351, an increase of $2,292 over 1890. There was refunded on grain in 1890 toll to the amount of $41,635, and in 1891 to $49,834. The latter figures, says the Cleveland Leader, represent 276,861 tons of grain which passed down the Welland canal and were transshipped at Canadian ports to Montreal, and upon which a rebate of 18 cents a ton was made. The total quantity of grain which passed down the Welland canal to Montreal was 295,509 tons as against 228,513 in the previous year. The quantity on which full tolls were paid shipped from one United States port to another United States port shows a decrease from 245,932 to 202,710. The inference being, judging from the figures already given, that a large amount of traffic has been diverted to the St. Lawrence route. The bill passed by the United States congress authorizing the levying of tolls upon Canadian vessels passing through the Sault canal is causing a great deal of discussion among the owners of Canadian floating property.

EDUCATION AND LEARNING.

A Leading English Educator Points Out the Difference Between Them.

"People have a peculiar notion of what constitutes an education," said Prof. John Cochran, one of Great Britain's leading educators, who is making a tour of the United States, to a Globe-Democrat man. "I have seen many an educated man who couldn't tell an adverb from a proverb, a green root from an ellipsis. And I have seen men who had taken all the 'varsity degrees so profoundly ignorant that a Digger Indian might pity them. Too many men forget that a school, whether it be the log cabin affair of the American wilderness, with its three Rs and a bundle of birch rods, or the proudest continental university, but furnishes him with tools with which to dig for knowledge on his own behalf—but puts him in the way of securing an education. A man does not learn Greek, Latin, French or German for the sake of knowing those languages, but to secure the key to the casket in which is locked the wisdom of Socrates, the eloquence of Cicero, the reflections of Montesquieu and the philosophy of Kant. If the key is never applied, if the treasure is not appropriated, knowledge of these languages is as worthless, so far as learning is concerned, as the gun of Mark Twain's Arab protector, which was never loaded. A gentleman was recently bemoaning to me that he was uneducated; I questioned him, and found that he had read and digested everything in the English language worth knowing. Shakespeare and the Bible, Milton and Adam Smith, Browning and Herbert Spencer were as familiar to him as the face of his wife. He was a mining engineer, and knew more about geology than half the professors of that science. He was a prosperous merchant, conversant with the laws of trade; a banker, who had made a practical study of finance; a politician, who had studied men and measures so accurately that he became the recognized leader of a great party. But he had never attended school—had never stood up and parroted a lesson to a professor, and therefore believed himself ignorant. I said to him: 'My dear sir, you are one of the best educated men I ever met. I wish that you would open a school for teachers and impart to our public educators a portion of your knowledge. They would be then better able to earn their salaries.'"

THREE KINDS OF RUBIES.

The Oriental Is Most Valuable and Is of Arterial Blood Color.

There are three kinds of rubies—the oriental ruby, the spinel ruby and the balas ruby. The first is the only true one, according to the Jewelers' Review. The latter differ considerably in comparison from the first. The true is composed almost exclusively of alumina. In the latter are only seven-tenths of alumina, the remainder being chiefly magnesia. The color, moreover, is due partially to the oxide of chromium, a substance of which the genuine ruby has not a trace. In commerce the balas ruby has much inferior value to the spinel. This is generally of a vivid poppy-red color; the balas is of a violet rose, although Pegu has furnished white and white violet spinels, and Sudermania even bluish gray ones. It can be seen at once, therefore, how extremely erroneous would be a classification of gems by color or general appearance alone. The primitive form of the spinel ruby is like that of the diamond, eight-sided, which distinguishes it at once from the oriental stone. The color of the genuine ruby is that of arterial blood, or pigeon's blood, as it is called. It is extremely hard and after the sapphire is the hardest of the corundums, which renders it difficult to understand why the earth so rarely gives it up. Its tint is as beautiful by artificial light as by day, and its powers of refraction so great that ancient belief credited it with power of emitting light. The ancients even supposed that it would shine through clothing with undiminished power.

The largest ruby known is one mentioned by Chardin as having been engraved with the name of Sheik Sephy. Another noble ruby is in possession of the shah of Persia. Its weight is put at one hundred and seventy-five karats. A third, belonging to the king of Usapar, was cut into a hemispherical form, and in 1635 was bought for thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars. A ruby possessed by Gustavus Adolphus, and presented to the czarina at the time of his journey to St. Petersburg, was the size of a small hen's egg.

Story About the Pansy.

A pretty fable about a pansy is current among French and German children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In mostpansies, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal each, and the third, which is the largest of all, has two sepals. The fable is that the pansy represents a family, consisting of husband, wife and four daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain petals are the stepchildren, with only one chair; the two small gay petals are the daughters with a chair each, and the large gay petal is the wife with two chairs. To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stamens and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upraised and his feet in a bathtub. The story is probably of French origin because the French call the pansy the stepmother.

A NEW VERSION.

SMALL fry—Scallops.
STEAK holders—Broilers.
PICK their art—Etchers.
GO TO blazes—Firemen.
MUST be stopped—The organ.
CAN'T be blowed—Shoe horns.
GIVES us points—The compass.
A BREAKFAST roll—The sausage.
THE best policy—A paid-up one.
HAVE the right of weight—Coal buyer.
USELESS unless they are cracked—Eggs.
AN annual event—The fall of the year.
A HURRY call—"Ten minutes for dinner."
CREATURES of imagination—Jove and Juno.
ALWAYS goes it alone—The confirmed bachelor.—Mail and Express.

IMITATION GEMS.

How Many Kinds of Precious Stones Are Counterfeited.

Rock Crystal Plays an Important Part in the Manufacture of Artificial Jewels—One Result of Progress in Chemistry.

"The finest imitation diamonds are made out of rock crystal," said a Washington dealer in precious stones to a Star man recently. "The basis of the most successful counterfeits of all kinds of gems is a pure, very dense and highly transparent sort of glass, which is termed 'paste' in the trade. For false diamonds this glass is simply cut and polished in facets, while for imitating other stones, such as rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., metallic oxides are mixed with it.

"In manufacturing glass for such purposes the processes employed have to be conducted with the utmost nicety. For making even the best mirrors, the necessary silica is obtained from ordinary white quartz, while common window panes are produced from sea sand to a large extent; but, in this case, rock crystal is substituted, composing about fifty per cent. of the ingredients of the paste. To this must be added twenty-two per cent. of carbonate of soda and due proportions of calcined borax, salt peter and red lead. All of these things are reduced to the finest powder, mixed, fused together by heat in a crucible and cooled slowly.

"The density, transparency and beauty of the plate depend upon the care taken in these processes. Thus made, it is all ready to be cut up into diamonds and prepared for market. It may be, however, that the manufacturer desires to produce counterfeit gems of other sorts. If so, he has the means readily at hand. Supposing that he wants rubies, he fuses with paste a small quantity of peroxide of manganese and a trace of Cassius purple, which will give the proper color. For emeralds, he employs in like manner oxide of iron and for sapphires oxide of cobalt.

"Topaz is easily formed in the crucible by mixing with one thousand parts of paste forty parts of glass of antimony and one part of Cassius purple. For manufacturing other kinds of gems there are methods equally simple. Of course, none of these imitation precious stones has the chemical constitution, hardness, specific gravity or optical properties of real ones. Accordingly their falseness is readily perceived by an expert. Inasmuch as the elements of which various gems are composed are well known, synthetic chemistry has attempted to reproduce them by putting the ingredients together and effecting crystallization in the laboratory. In this way large masses of what might be termed true ruby and sapphire are turned out artificially, such gem-like material having some usefulness for industrial purposes, although lacking the brilliancy of nature's products.

"For my own part, I am confident that sooner or later some, if not all, of the stones deemed precious will be reproduced by artifice. The chemists who have hitherto confined their attention to taking things apart are beginning to learn how to put them together. All the gems are very simple in composition and the problem is merely to make their elements crystallize properly. In all such knowledge science has made but little progress as yet. We do not even know for what reason one substance is transparent while an other is opaque though presumably there is some relation between the arrangement of the molecules in the transparent body and the length of the light waves, which, in the case of the transparent body, permits the latter to pass through."

THE CHAMPION MEAN MAN.

He Was Too Mean to Live But He Managed to Survive.

"The meanest man I know of lives in Kansas," said Dr. Asa Doolittle, a member of a traveling fraternity at the Lindell, remarks the St. Louis Globe Democrat. "He is a farmer worth a cool one hundred thousand dollars. His wife was taken suddenly ill, and he came to town to consult me about her case. I told him that I could not prescribe intelligently without seeing the patient, but he declined to incur the expense of a visit. I charged him one dollar for the prescription, and he spent half an hour trying to beat me down to ninety cents. He made me write the prescription in English, then bought the drugs and compounded it himself to save the apothecary's fee. One of the ingredients was cap icum. He thought he had some at home, but was mistaken, and had to come back to town, a distance of four miles, after it.

"By the time he had succeeded in saving about twenty cents and wasting two dollars' worth of time, his wife was dead and the medicine a dead loss on his hands. That so wore on him that he fell ill. He took the medicine prepared for his wife, but that only aggravated his malady. When he finally recovered he sued me for ten thousand dollars and was beaten and had to pay costs. He then went before the grand jury and tried to have me indicted for malpractice."

Hypnotic Marvels.

Paris continues to marvel at hypnotic mysteries. In the course of his experiments at the Charity hospital, Dr. Luys the other day effected so complete an "exteriorization" of the human body as to transfer a woman's sensibility into a tumbler of water. The tumbler was then taken out of the subject's sight, when she started as if in pain if the water was touched, and swooned if it was drank. The water is said to have retained its sensibility for a considerable time. A wonderful discovery made by Col. Roche was also confirmed, the sensibility of a hypnotized subject being transferred to a photographic negative of the same person, a pin-scratch across the hand of the plate causing the subject to shriek with pain and to become marked in a few moments with a similar scratch on the hand.

A Strange Custom.

A curious marriage custom is recorded by Dr. Post as existing in southern India among some of the more primitive non-Aryan tribes. This consists of wedding a girl to a plant, a tree, an animal, or even to an inanimate object, the notion being that any ill luck which may follow an actual marriage may be averted by a union of this kind.

A DRINK OF TURPENTINE.

The Mistake Which Made a Lawyer Out of a Store Clerk.

"It is remarkable what little incidents will change the course of a man's life," said the veteran lawyer, Joseph A. Bonham, the other day, while in a reminiscent mood, to a Philadelphia Call reporter. "Now, if it had not been for a little mistake I should probably have been a country storekeeper instead of a lawyer."

"How was that?" inquired the listener.

"Well, when I was a young fellow," said the lawyer, "my father placed me with Andrew Provost, an old French merchant, at Frenchtown, N. J., to learn the business. Provost kept a little of everything in the store, which was in charge of John Jones, who now keeps a store of his own somewhere in Jersey. I hadn't been there long when one day an old farmer came in with a half-gallon jug after gin. Jones sent me down the cellar with the old farmer to draw it. As I was not familiar with the numerous barrels in the cellar and didn't know much about gin, I concluded to let the farmer try a drink from the different barrels until he struck the right one. This pleased him. He took the tumbler and turned the spigot of the first barrel. 'Struck it first time,' said he, as he straightened up and drank. Then he threw himself down on the cellar floor and yelled like a fiend. He had struck the turpentine barrel. They took him over to the doctor's to have him pumped out, while I, thinking the farmer was a dead man sure, ran up to the Provost mansion and hid in my room. I lay low all night till four o'clock in the morning, when I skipped out and drove to the turnpike, where I knew the stage was coming along at that early hour. I got to Philadelphia by easy stages and soon afterward found out that the farmer who drank the turpentine was still alive. I entered Theodore Cuyler's office and studied law. If it had not been for that turpentine I might have been a Jerseyman yet."

WOMEN ON DUTCH RAILWAYS.

Long Hours and Small Pay for Doing Comparatively Light Work.

The British consul at The Hague says that, as regards the employment of women and children on railways, it is stated that the latter are mostly made use of at the several railway works, their parents being glad of the one or two florins they are able to earn for comparatively light work. They are occasionally put to similar work on the permanent way, being paid at the rate of 75 or 80 cents. The women are chiefly employed in cleaning the carriages, working on an average eight hours a day on the state railway, with light work on alternate Sundays, and getting 14 florins 25 cents wages per fortnight; on the Holland railway ten hours a day without Sunday work, with a daily wage of 1 florin 50 cents, or else watching the lines, turn about with their husbands, the "wegwachters" or cantonniers. On the state railway their work averages twelve hours (the men taking the night duty) and they are paid at the rate of 25 cents a day, being lodged besides; the husbands earning 90 cents a day. On the Holland railway the average hours of work are about the same, the woman receiving pay at the rate of 55 cents a day, 1 florin 65 cents a week being, however, deducted for the lodging allowed them.

For women with families the work is considered trying, especially when they are kept on duty as long as sixteen hours, as is the case at certain points, where the traffic happens to be very heavy. As regards the general conditions under which the persons in the employ of the great Dutch railway companies carry on their work, the testimony of the numerous witnesses examined by the commission, with a few exceptions, went to show that they are well satisfied both as to the wages they receive and as to the treatment awarded them. One witness was of the opinion that the wages of railway servants compared favorably with those of most factory hands.

ELECTRICAL FLASHES.

SMALL electric lamps are being tried by the London police in place of the old-fashioned oil bull's eye. The experiments have proved very satisfactory thus far.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY is at present interesting Parisian experimenters and causes the Figaro to predict that "soon may be seen in Paris the image of a man smoking in St. Petersburg."

APPLICATIONS for space in the electricity building at the world's fair aggregate 388,000 square feet, while only 185,000 feet are available. Foreign nations have already been assigned 68,000 feet, and several of them are urgently asking for more.

AN English railroad has just contracted for 10,000 incandescent electric lamps to be placed in their cars. The lamps are in a box placed over each passenger, and by dropping a penny in the slot the light will burn for half an hour over the passenger's shoulder. It then goes out automatically.

A Great Snake Story.

In Marianne North's "Recollections of a Happy Life" is a description of a tame snake. Its mistress would sometimes twist the creature in the great plait of hair she wore around her head, and once threatened to go down, thus decorated, to a dinner party of rather aristocratic people. One of the snake's own eccentricities serves to distinguish it among all other reptiles of a similar nature which have served as pets. It was as fond of glittering things as its mistress, and when she took off her many rings and placed them on different parts of the table it would go about collecting them and stringing them on its body. It would then tie itself in a knot, so that the rings could not be taken off until it was pleased to untie itself again.

The Ice Age.

An exhibit of the ice age is being prepared in Ohio for the world's fair by Prof. I. F. Wright. He will collect bowlders from different parts of the state, and with them fragments from the original ledges in Canada from which the Ohio bowlders were brought by the ice, and specimens of Scotch stones exhibit a large glacial map of Ohio, an outline map showing the course the bowlders have been brought, placard detailing the principal glacial facts, etc.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 27, 1893.

ELECTION contests would be scarce if the losers were liable for the costs. When the county pays the costs every man is willing to be a patriot.

"WHEN the cow is fresh is a good time to make butter:" When the county pays the costs the cow is regarded as fresh—lots of cream—and strippings too.

NINE persons killed outright twenty-two fatally injured, and nearly a hundred more or less seriously hurt is the appalling result of a series of accidents at Alton Junction, Illinois last Friday. An open switch on the Big Four main track was the cause of the disaster.

THE West Virgina legislature, on Tuesday re-elected Charles J Faulkner for the long term in the United States Senate and Johnson N. Camden to serve the unexpired term of the late Senator Kenna, which runs until March 4, 1895. This is a good ending to what at one time promised to be a bitter contest.

A REPUBLICAN who signed the petition for the election contest of Davis vs. McGough, remarked the other day that he was surprised when he fonnd that Postmaster Barker's name was not on it. Postmaster Barker was present when the arguments were used to induce him to put his name on and he had no doubt but that the name of the postmaster would be found near the top of the list. But he was *sadly* mistaken.

THE election of a straight Democrat as Senator from California and the surety of electing another in Wisconsin give the Democrats forty-two Senators in the next Congress. Two more, with the aid of the Vice Presidents casting vote, will give the party control of the Upper House without counting the Alliance Senators. Montana ought surely to elect a Democrat, and there is a good chance of electing one in Wyoming, and a possibility in Kansas.

WHEN the strike was declared off there were about 2,000 non-union men at work in the Homestead mills. Now there are only 900. The company seems to pe getting rid of them as fast as possible. Of course they could probably have been taught the business had they been kept at work long enough, and the Amalgamated men would never have won the strike, no matter how long they had been able to stay out. But all the same there must have been a good deal of bluff about the declarations of the company officials that most anybody could be picked up to do the work of the men who had gone ont.

EX-GOV. JOHN MARTIN on Wednesday was elected United States Senator from Kansas in a joint session of the Legislature, receiving 86 votes of the 91 cast. The Republicans of the Lower House, who are flocking by themselves, did not participate. They claim that nine of those who voted in the joint convention were not legally members of the Legislature and had no right to vote. But it appears that if these nine were left out of the count, there was present a legal quorum of members whose title is undisputed, We have no question, therefore, that this election will be held valid and that Judge Martin's title will be recognized by the Senate.

SENATOR BREWER of Franklin county on Wedensday introducted a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting voters who do not participate in the primaries to exercise the franchise at the subsequent election. The proposition embodies the views of Judge John Stewart of Chambersburg, who believes that it would work a marked revolution of the primary election in the direction of the selection of better men for public offices. Senator Brewer does not seem to think that the measure has much show of passing, but if it should fail to become a law the discussion of the question involved will lead to salutary resolutions.

THE session of the Dominion Parliament, which opens this week, at Ottawa, Canada, promises to be the most important in the history of Canada. One of the features of the session will be the effort made by the political unionists to feeling the people's representatives on the question of annexation to the United States, and while it is hardly probable that a direct vote will be taken on the subject of Canada's future, the ground will be well surveyed as to what result might be expected when the question becomes a direct issue. A circular has been issued by the Premier, Sir John Thompson, calling upon his supporters to rally and make, so far as in their power, the session short, sharp and decisive.

JUSTICE LAMAR died at Macon, Ga., at 8:50 on Monday evening. His death was sudden in the extreme, for although he had been ailing for some time Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health. He left Washington about a month ago and had been visiting at the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin in Vineville, a suburb of the city. On Monday afternoon about 3 Justice Larmar took his overcoat intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a friend, Dr. Llewellyn, with whom he returned to the sitting room. At that time and during all the afternoon he was in good spirits and at dinner at 6:50 he seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 and a few minutes later the Justice was seized with violent pains in the heart and died at the hour mentioned.

THE taxpayeys who imagine that there is no milk in the Davis vs. McGough election contest-cocoanut will be badly deceived. That there is any question as to who was elected or as to who will hold the office of Register and Recoder, there is no doubt. Daniel A. McGough was honestly and triumphantly elected and will hold the office until the end of his term.

But when the "county pays the costs" there is no telling when an election contest will stop. S. W. Davis who is pretending to contest the election of D. A. McGough is the present Deputy Sheriff. Whether he is employed on a salary or farming the office on the shares, of course, we do not know. But we know that the order made by Judge Barker on Wednesday published in another column, by which every election board in the county will be notified of the order will bring a grist to the sheriff's official mill that will be worth having. Several hundred dollars will be required to pay for the service of this order alone. There are seventeen election districts in the City of Johnstown, and the mileage to each one will be $4,20 without counting the costs for service. When the costs for serving the order in every election district in the county, is figured up the people who will have to "pay the piper" for making an attempt, although it be only an abortion, of undoing in the courts what the people did at the polls will find that if the will of the people finally prevailed the people had to pay the other fellows very well for their trouble.

And this is only the beginning. It will stop only when those who are pushing it on find that the people will crush out the political existence of those who make election contests only for the purpose of bleeding the taxpayers.

IN the trial of Hugh Dempsey, at Pittsburg, last week, on a charge of conspiracy to poison the hands in the Carnegie mills at Homestead during the recent strike, a man named Gallagher testified that he and James Davidson had been engaged by Dempsey to place certain powder in the food, as cooks, for $50 a piece, which they did, and many of the men were made sick.

The case attracted much attention, and the court room was crowded during the trial. On Friday Judge Stowe delivered his charge. The jury retired about noon. At 1:10 o'clock the jury came into court and asked for further instructions as to the third and fourth counts which charged the defedent with conspiring with divers unknown persons to administer poison. The Court told the jury there was no evidence to warrant conviction on these counts, and the case turned on the first count, which charged him with administering poison with intent to commit murder; that if the jury believed him guilty of being implicated in the administration of the poison he was guilty on the first count. The jury retired upon these further instructions. The jury returned at 1:20 with a verdict of guilty as indicted. Dempsey is under $10,000 bail. The extreme penalty for the crime for which Dempsey was convicted is $500 fine and ten years imprisonment.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, says in the New York *World*: "I believe that every honest and healthy man, woman or child brought into the country is a gain to it. Our population is on the average very sparse. Immense regions south of the Ohio and west of the Missouri are still undeveloped for the lack of human labor and not a single one of the old states has anything like the number of inhabitants it is capable of supporting. Fields, forests, quarries, mines, roads, trades. mills and factories, all need more laborers, and will need more and more for many generations to come.

"I hold that the sixty-five millions of immigrants and descendants of immigrants who now occupy sparsely this continental territory would show themselves ungenerous and ungrateful if they now closed it to other immigrants who wish to seek here for themselves and their children a better future than the Old World offers them.

"I deny that such political and social evils as we suffer from are to be justly attributed to recent immigrants. It is the experienced voters, and not the inexperienced, who are responsible for weak or bad legislation and administration. It is not new immigrants who buy votes or who pass the tariff acts which inevitably breed vote-buyers. Our notorious spoilsmen and political machinists hav e been some time in this country."

JUDGE GRESHAM in a recent interview says: "I am only a Democrat on the tariff as the only question dividing the two parties. If the Democrats, when they take charge, will carry out their pledges sincerely and consistently and knock out the protection fraud I will stay with them, and so will hundreds of thousands of independents who voted for Cleveland in November. But should the Democrats fail to keep their pledges not one of these men will be found voting the Democratic ticket in 1896. I feel pretty good, though, about the future, for the fact that Carlisle is going to take the treasury is a guarantee that the new tarriff bill will give tariff reformers satisfaction. It is gratifying to know that we have a man like Carlisle to help Cleveland through the great tariff fight which will soon be upon us."

A BILL is before the Legislature to legalize the Sunday sale of newspapers, ice cream and others innocent refreshments, and also the running of street cars and the operating of telephones, all of which are contrary to law. Such an amendment to the Sunday law of 1794 would bring that antiquated statute into accord with modern civilization.

SCOTT HARRISON, a brother of the president, is dangerously ill at the residence of his sisters in Philadelphia. He is a resident of Kansas City and was taken sick while on a visit.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 21, 1893. Republican officials, particularly those who have been in office, in the departments, for eight years or more, are in a state of mind. They don't like recent indications of a coming change in the Civil Service law. Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, in his anxiety in behalf of the Republican office-holders, even took the trouble to go over to New York for the purpose of sounding President-elect Cleveland on the subject. The immediate causes of this panicky feeling on the part of those who felt their positions on Uncle Sam's pay roll to be safe were two bills introduced in the House; one, by Representative Martin, of Indiana, providing that from and after the first of next July, all appointments in the Government service should be for a term of four years and that each official so appointed should be eligible for one re-appointment, but no more; that all officials—here comes the part that has upset the nerves of those who have been feeding at the public trough so long that they thought it belonged to them—who have been in government employ eight years or longer shall be ineligible to re-appointment, and the other providing for a suspension of the Civil Service law, so far as it relates to appointments and removals, for a period of one year from the beginning of each Presidential term. Representative De Armond, of Missouri, the author of the last-named bill, says in a preamble thereto that no administration can fully and satisfactorily carry its policies into execution if a large portion of the subordinate officers are hostile to such policies.

The largest appropriation bill—the Sundry Civil—has been completed. It is $15,000,000 less than the estimates submitted to the House. The Diplomatic and Consular bill is also complete. It carries $209,000 less than the estimates. The Democratic watchword—economy—is being lived up to as much as possible.

Senator Sherman's ability to look out for number one has made him a very rich man and not a small part of his wealth was made out of Washington real estate. Several years ago he bought on speculation a large piece of unimproved ground on the outskirts of the city, and recently a water-main was laid along the front of that property and a bill amounting to about $700 for the special tax provided by law was sent to Senator Sherman. Instead of paying this bill as a private citizen without an official "pull" would have done, he appealed to the local officials to remit the tax, on the ground that the land was unimproved and would remain so, as it was his intention, to sell it to the government to be used as a park. If the Senator proposed giving this ground to the government there might be some justice in his not paying this water main tax, but as he expects to sell it (at a big profit, presumably) he should be made to pay all the legal taxes on it, as the most obscure individual would have to do.

The making of the joint resolution providing for the election of the U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people a party question by the Republicans of the House, when it was taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules, indicates that the resolution may be defeated in the Senate by the same tactics. There are, however, a number of Republican Senators who, having publicly committed themselves in favor of the proposition, will find it awkward to vote against it.

More money for pensions. In addition to the $10,508,621, asked for on account of a deficiency in the appropriations for the current fiscal year, $3,335,816 was this week asked for by Secretary Noble to meet a further deficiency which has come to light since the first estimate was made.

The public buildings in Washington are all closed to-day on account of the funeral of ex-President Hayes, and several members of the cabinet and a detail of officers of the army and navy are at the funeral as representatives of the administration. Personally Mr. Hayes was generally liked by Democrats who knew him, but those who did not enjoy that pleasure always, perhaps unconsciously, associated him in their minds with the methods never to be duplicated and never to be forgiven, which prevented their fully appreciating the really good traits which he possessed. Although he was the chief beneficiary of a plot which will always be a blot upon American history, let it be remembered to his credit that he neither originated it or took any part in carrying it out.

Delegate Caine has not been idle during this session. He has secured a unanimous report in favor of his bill for the administration of Utah as a state, from the House committee on Territories.

That Treasury report, which it was promised the House Ways and Means committee would be ready a week ago has not yet been made. The sickness of the official who was superintending its preparation is given as an excuse for the delay. M.

Lamar's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Speculation is already rife over the successon to Justice Lamar on the supreme oench. The particular person who will be chosen is not considered so much as the question whether or not President Harrison will make a nomination to fill the vacancy or leave the matter open for President Cleveland's action. It is certain in view of the attitude of certain Democratic Senators toward the nomination of Mr. McComas to be judge of the court of the District of Columbia that a nomination by President Harrison will be antagonized to the end of the session and defeated if possible. In view of that fact it is probable that the President will not care to provoke a bitter controversy and will take no action, but it can be said that he has come to no determination upon the matter and will not consider it for several days at least. Should he decide to make a nomination the probabilities are that a member of the United States judiciary, within Justice Lamar's old circuit, will be honored by this appointment. This circuit embraces the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

In Bohemia.

VIENNA, January 25.—All hope of rescuing alive the men who were entombed by the explosion of firedamp in the Fortschritt mine at Dux, Bohemia, yesterday, has been abandoned. An investigation of the list of employees reveals the fact that 130 men lost their lives it the disaster. As it is generally conceded that those who were not killed by the explosion must have suffocated. The mine is being cleared of the wreckage as rapidly as possible, but the work is necessarily slow. Every effort will be made to recover the bodies of the dead. Many pitiable and heartrending scenes were witnessed about the mouth of the shaft when it was announced by the mine officials that beyond the shadow of a doubt every man in the mine was dead. No explanation has yet been made as to how the explosion occurred

THE quantity of day-light is slowly increasing.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Guard's Two Trips.

The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, 8000 strong, will participate in the inauguration of Grover Cleveland on March 4 and will camp on the grounds of the Columbus Exposition, Chicago, from August 5 to 20. It is expected that every state in the Union will send troops to Chicago. New York, Texas, California, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania and many of the smaller states have already signified their intention of joining in the grand encampment. The federal government has not provided funds for these features of the world's show, nor has the World's Fair commission, so each state will pay its own way. In speaking of the prospective trip Major General George R. Snowden said: "Pennsylvania will be properly represented. The three brigades will go to both Washington and Chicago and I believe they will make a creditable showing notwithstanding the lack of dress uniforms and other traps. What the guards most needs is new overcoats, haversacks and heavy guns, and these will be forthcoming.

Beatty on Trial.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—George Beatty, who is charged with being an accomplice of Hugh F. Dempsey at the Homestead Steel Works during the strike by administering poison to the non-Union workmen, was placed on trial in the Criminal court this morning. Beatty, it will be remembered, was arrested in Louisville and brought back on requisition papers after a hard battle.

At the opening of the case the defense protested against the right of the commonwealth to stand aside jurors, without cause, and objected to the system of the "King's Jury."

Judge Stowe said he knew of such instances as the King's Jury and agreed with Judge Gibson, of the Supreme Court, that the Commonwealth would have no chance, in time of great public excitement, of convicting any one if the right to stand juors aside was denied.

The jury was then selected without difficulty and the case was formally opened.

Struck by an Engine.

PATTERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—A sleigh with a party of six, returning home to Passaic City, was struck by an Erie railroad locomotive at the Monroe street crossing in Passaic, half an hour after midnight this morning. Mamie Ryan, twenty one years of age, was killed instantly; Maggie Splain, twenty one years of age, so badly injured that she died a few hours later. Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, the divorced wife of a saloon keeper on West street, New York, and John Moore, colored, driver of the sleigh, were fatally injured. There were no flagman nor gate at the crossings. The locomotive struck the sleigh squarely, completely demolished it and killed the two horses. The occupants were thrown in all directions. The injured were taken to the Emergency hospital at Passaic. Miss Ida Dashaw, another of the party of the sleigh, was badly cut about the head, but it is thought she will recover.

A Place For Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Senator Teller, of Colorado, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, is quoted as saying, apparently on inside information: "It is my opinion that if Judge Gresham does not go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, he will, before many months, be on the Supreme Bench here.

"Mr. Cleveland will have three places on that bench, to fill soon. Blanchford and Field will retire on account of age. He will, by special act, doubtless retire Justice Lamar early in the next session of Congress. He has reached the age of retirement, but has not been in service ten years, as required by law. Lamar is old and poor and we are going to pension him by retiring him by special act of Congress. If Gresham is not in the Cabinet he will, I suppose, take Lamar's place."

Andrew Carnegie Arrives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Among the passengers by the North German Lloyd steamer, King Wilhelm II, which arrived this morning from Genoa, are Andrew Carnegie and William Walter Phelps, United States minister to Germany. Mr. Carnegie has returned, it is intimated more particularly for adjusting the troubles which have resulted from the recent riots at Homestead. He will go at once to Pittsburg and will visit the establishments of the Carnegie company at Homestead, Duquesne and Braddock. On Mr. Carnegie's arrival at Homestead he will probably be met by representatives of the workingmen, who have announced their intention of petitioning the company not to proceed against the rioters at the great strike last July.

Missing Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The missing certificates of the electoral colleges of fourteen states, which ought to have been delivered by a special messenger into the hands of the president of the Senate before the fourth Monday in January, have none of them came to hand to-day, but intimations have been received that most of them are on the way and may be expected to-morrow.

The failure of so many of the states to comply with this obvious necessary precaution has called attention to the advisability of a general law to regulate the form of certificates to be issued in such cases and also in the case of the election of the United States Senators and members of Congress.

Both Legs Broken.

George Marshall, of York, Pa., met with a terrible accident at the works of S. Morgan Smith, of that place, Tuesday forenoon. With some fellow-workmen he had engaged in raising a heavy piece of machinery, with the aid of a hoist. Unfortunately the chain was not properly adjusted, and when the piece of machinery was suspended in the air the overhead hook broke, letting the great weight fall. Marshall was directly in the line of its descent. He was knocked down and pinned fast to the floor until relieved by fellow-workmen. On being extricated it was learned that both legs were broken, one near the hip and the other near the ankle.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Four workmen were frozen to death under a barn near Potsdam Monday.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—The dead body of Mrs. Maggie Mumma, 54 years old, was found alongside the railroad near Mt. Joy. It is believed that she was killed while walking on the railroad.

—The Columbian express on the Pennsylvania railroad struck and killed George Durr at Steelton on Friday, while driving across the tracks. The horses were injured.

—The Catholic Church at Murrinsville, Butler county, took fire from an overheated gas stove last Friday and was ruined. It was a stone structure, built 50 years ago. Loss, $20,000.

—A barn belonging to S. B. Markle, of Mill Grove, Westmoreland county, was fired by tramps Thursday night and destroyed, with all its contents, including three horses. Loss, $3,000.

—The flywheel of the 750-horse power engine in the Alice rubber mill at Woonsocket, R. I., weighing 40,000 pounds, burst Thursday night and wrecked things to the extent of $15,000. Over 1,000 men were at work at the time, but none were injured.

—Retail coal dealers in Philadelphia think enough of the milder weather to drop 50 cents on the price of a ton of coal and consumers were able Monday, some instances to get coal for $6.50 instead of $7, which was the price since the beginning of the week.

—The report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior shows that there are 2,700 square miles of forest land in the central and northern portion of that Territory, and he also estimates the total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing at 10,000,000,000 feet.

—The Graham Oil Company, of Franklin Mills, Fulton county, have their well now down to a depth of 340 feet. At 200 feet slush oil was struck, and the sand found is said to be the same as that coming from the oil wells of Venango county. The company has now under lease over 3000 acres of land.

—A telegraph operator at Sadalia, Mo., is said to be deaf and dumb. He deciphers the messages he recieves, it is said, by reading the movements of the relay armature. The manner in which he receives the dispatches is to put his head against the instrument at which he is working, so that he can feel the jarring of the sounds.

—The ice gorge at Belmont Ky., broke on Friday leaving death and destruction in its way. The Government steamer Kirus and several barges were caught in the ice jam and sent to the bottom of the river. Three negroes, who were on the barges, perished before assistance could reach them. The Kirus was valued at $5,000 and the barges at $6,000.

—On Monday night a sleighing party was struck at a grade crossing near Elmira, N. Y., an express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road. Three young men and three young ladies were in the sleigh. One of the girls, Bertha Munson, was instantly killed, and another, Vina Wheeler, so badly injured that recovery seems impossible. The others escaped unhurt.

—A watchmaker in Newcastle recently completed a set of three gold shirt studs, in one of which is a watch keeps excellent time, the dial being only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above. The hands are set by turning the one below.

—The rumor as stated in a dispatch Sunday that J. D. Rockefeller, Colgate Hoyt and others have formed a steel trust with unlimited capital and $4,000,000 cash for improvements was said by James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, to be no doubt true, as Rockefeller, Hoyt and many other Standard Oil stockholders are largely interested in various iron and steel companies.

—Harrisburg will soon be connected with Lancaster by means of an electric railway. A charter has been granted to the Lancaster & Middletown Electric Railway Company, with a capital of $500,000, which proposes the construction of a line between those towns. Luther S. Kent, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, is president of the company. A Middletown connection will be made by the proposed line with the Middletown, Highspire & Steelton Electric railway, now in operation.

—The people who contemplate a trip in the big observation wheel at the World's Fair next summer, which will swing them up to a height of 250 feet, the diameter of the wheel, will be interested in knowing that the engines to drive this immense piece of machinary, carrying hundreds of passengers at each revountion, are to be made immediately at Youngstown, O. The wheel will turn on a horizontal axle, at an elevation of 125 feet. The engines will be a pair coupled to one shaft, with cranks at right angles and fitted with steam reversing gear, so as to run either way, and stop and start instantly. The cylinders of these engines are 30 inches in dimeter, with 48-inches stroke. The strength and stability of these cylinders is amply guaranteed in that they will weigh 110 tons, and will stand the exertion of 2,000 horse power.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19.1y. 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

IF you are wanting Books, Stationary, Booklets, Dolls, Games, Toys, Novelties, School Supplies, Rubber Boots or Shoes, etc., etc., you can have it at Ebensburg by a visit to C. T. Roberts' store, Ebensburg. Although an old established one, it is abreast of the times and always well filled with goods of all kinds. An exchange library has been started at this store, where for 5 and 10 cents you can rent most any book you want to read. Any book or anything else not in stock procured for you at once. Everything sold at lowest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself. You never saw such a large and elegant stock in Ebensburg.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers at private sale his farm of 120 acres situated one mile south of Ebensburg on the Wilmore road. There is about 70 acres cleared with good orchard and good water. If not sold before the 1st of April it will be for rent. Possession given immediately. Call on or address

Jan. 6, 1892 3m. JAMES MYERS, Ebensburg, Pa

COL. C. W. DEAN.

SUNSTRUCK IN BATTLE!

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., ELKHART, IND.—I must say the **Restorative Nervine** and **Nerve and Liver Pills** have done me great good.

FOR YEARS I HAVE NOT FELT AS WELL AS NOW.

The starting point of my disease was a sunstroke received in battle before Port Hudson, Louisiana, June 14th, 1863. Up to the time of beginning to take **Dr. Miles'** **HAS** **Remedies** I had had a continual distracting pain in my head; also, weak spells, and the past four years I have had to **give up everything** of an active character, and **stay in the house for** **CURED** **months at a time**; **could not** walk across the street. I KNOW YOUR REMEDIES HAVE CURED ME, and that the cure will be permanent. Several of my friends **THOUSANDS** here are using your remedies, and all speak well of them. Yours truly,

COL. C. W. DEAN,
National Military Home, Dayton, O.

DR. MILES' NERVINE is the most certain cure for **Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, Dullness, Blues, and Opium Habit.** Contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.
DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 Cts.

SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON, EBENSBURG.

Garfield Tea Overcomes effects of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 39 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $5 to $7.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for **Misses** are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,
Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.
mar27.6m

JUST RECEIVED!

—A LARGE LOT—

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

Sheriff's Sale!

—FROM THE STOCK OF—

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Martin Pringle, late of Summerhill township, deceased.

Having been appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to ascertain the amounts due parties in interest under recognizances in partition proceedings in the estate of said decedent, and to report a distribution of the amount to be paid to the parties in interest, notice is hereby given that I will sit at the Attorney's Room in the Court House at Ebensburg on **Wednesday, February 1st, 1893,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

M. D. KITTELL,
Ebensburg, Pa., Jan. 16 1892. Auditor

IN the Orphans' Court of Cambria county.

In the matter of the first and partial account of P. J. Parrish and Mary J. McCloskey, administrators of the estate of James McCloskey, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased.

Having been appointed auditor by said court to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountants notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on **Saturday, February 4, 1893,** at 10 A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

DONALD E. DEFTON,
Ebensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1893. Auditor

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

Winter Clothing!

—AT—

J. B. WILBER'S,

EBENSBURG,

To make room for my Spring Stock, which will be the Largest ever shown in Northern Cambria County.

MEN'S SUITINGS, FORMER PRICE				$20.00	NOW $18.00
"	"	"	"	18.00	" 16.00
"	"	"	"	15.00	" 13.50
"	"	"	"	14.00	" 12.50
"	"	"	"	12.50	" 10.00
"	"	"	"	10.00	" 8.50
"	"	"	"	9.00	" 8.00
"	"	"	"	6.50	" 5.00
"	"	"	"	4.50	" 3.75

Boys' and Children's

HEAVY - CLOTHING

in the same proportion.

Heavy Overcoats at almost any price. Now is the time to buy. Come one, come all and see for yourselves.

J. B. WILBER

$6, $5 AND $4
TROUSERS
REDUCED TO
$3.00!

About this time of the year most men find it necessary to purchase an extra pair of Pants with which to replace those "muchly worn and shabby ones," and in this way patch up an old suit to make it look quite respectable. We have just finished

"STOCK-TAKING,"

and find a great many odd Trousers, accumulations from suits of which the coats and vests have been sold. There are

OVER 400 PAIRS

of these "Odd Pants," every pair worth from $4 to $6. They go into our **"GREAT ANNUAL HOUSE-CLEANING SALE"** at Three Dollars each. This a rare opportunity of which wise people should take adv ntage.

WOOLF'S,

THE LEADERS.

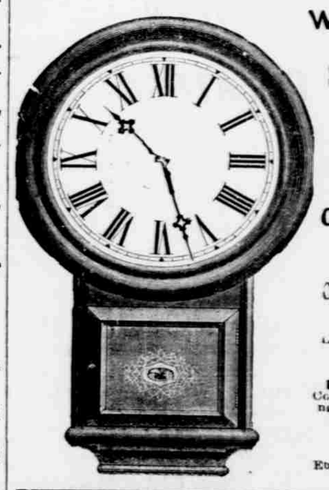
CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.



Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

FALL SEASON,

1892!

The Fall and Winter season of 1892 promises to be one of the best seasons we have ever had, We have heretofore carried the Largest and Finest Stock in Northern Cambria, and with the expectation of a good fall season, we have more than doubled our stock. We are now prepared to show you the Finest assortment of

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

in the county and give you the **LOWEST PRICES** in the state. Our stock needs to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see us and we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 27, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. E. R. Dunegan, of St. Augustine, was in town on Thursday.

—The present soft spell makes it dangerous driving over drifts.

—Mr. John Bender, of this place, was in Altoona on Tuesday on business.

—Mr. Charles McGonigle, of Lilly, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

—Mr. Oliver J. Deemer, of Gallitzin, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mrs E. G. Harvey, of Lewisburg, Pa., is visiting Miss Ella Byrne, of this place.

—Frank Hoerle, of the Johnstown *Herald*, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

—Miss Patchin, of Patchinsville, Clearfield county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Dufton, of this place.

—The editor of the Republican *Gosling* received notice from his guardians to let the postoffice matter drop.

—Mr. Michael Slattery, of Cresson, one of the FREEMAN'S good friends, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—The postoffice recently established at McAnulty's has been changed in name and is now known as Barnesboro.

—Mr. John Behe, one of Washington township's oldest citizens, died at his home near Lilly on Saturday, aged 75 years.

—Mrs. M. D. Bearer, of this place, went to Johnstown on Thursday afternoon to attend the funeral of George J. Akers.

—The Ebensburg and Cresson branch is again opened up. The trains commenced making their regular trips on Monday.

—Dr. Green, of Summerhill, purchased a fine Kentucky horse from Messrs. O'Hara, Luther & Davis, of this place, last week.

—Messrs. T. T. O'Friel and P. B. Lacy, both of Lorretto, were in town on Thursday and paid the FREEMAN office a short visit.

—The county auditors expect to get through with the work of auditing the county's receipts and expenditures this week.

—Miss Rose Fenlon and Miss Mary Bender, who were visiting friends in Gallitzin for some time past, returned home on Monday.

—Michael McGravy, of Gallitzin, was treated in the Altoona hospital on Sunday for a severe laceration of the forehead caused by a fall.

—In Clearfield county Judge Krebs granted 119 applications for liquor license and held 9 over, the balance were refused. Their were 190 applications filed.

—A gang of men are at work stringing four more wires on the Long Distance Telephone poles. They passed through here on Wednesday traveling westward.

—On Monday the arguments of counsel for a new trial in the Swank libel case were heard by Judge Barker. The Judge has not yet made any disposition of the case.

—John Owens, Joe Mangus, Charles Custer and George Buchanan, were brought to jail on Wednesday from Johnstown, charged with robbery by John Riffle of that city.

—Mr. John T. Evans, of Cambria township, died on Saturday, January 21st, 1893, from Bright's disease, aged about 75 years. The deceased leaves three sons and two daughters.

—Patrick Fleming, who was badly burned at Lilly, as mentioned in last week's FREEMAN, d'ed in the Altoona hospital on Thursday.

—The late residence of Mr. Martin Ward, deceased, on Horner street was sold at public sale on Saturday last by the executors for $1,100, Mr. J. G. Lloyd being the purchaser.

—The Carrolltown cornet band took a sleighride on Wedesday and visited our town. While here they enlivened up the old burg by playing a number of select pieces of music.

—Mr. J. W. Fogarty, of Greensburg, and Miss Mary Scanlan, formerly of this place, were married in Jersey City, on Wednesday, January 25th, 1893.

—District Attorney Murphy, of Johnstown, is suffering severe pains in one of his hands caused by the removal of a wart from one of his fingers several weeks ago.

—The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Clearfield, making in all 75 per cent. on claims amounting to $149,600.

—A. J. Long, of Jackson township, while out hunting last week, in crossing a fence, accidentally discharged his gun, the charge taking effect in his right hand, and it is feared he will lose his fingers.

—No death has occurred in the family of Rev. Samuel Wakefield, of Latrobe, in 61 years. He is in his 94th year; his wife is a few years his junior. They were married in 1821 and have ten children.

—Mr. David Tudor, an old and respected citizen of Cambria township, died on Thursday, January 19th, 1893, aged about 70 years. The deceased leaves to survive him a wife, two sons and one daughter.

—Dr. T. J. Davison, of this place, has purchased the lot on southeast corner of Julian and Crawford streets from Col. S. W. Davis, and intends putting up a residence thereon during the coming spring.

—On last Saturday morning fire broke out in a building owned by Harry Wands, in Tyrone, and before it was gotten under control destroyed property valued at $19,000. The insurance on the property destroyed amounted to $10,000.

—A sleighing party from Summerhill put up at the Cambria House on Tuesday evening where they had supper and a dance. They "tripped the light fantastic toe" until about four o'clock in the morning, when they started for home.

—Mr. Job Lilly, who is employed at the stable of O'Hara, Luther & Davis, of this place was kicked in the face by a horse on Friday last and severely injured. The young man was badly cut on the lip and neck and some of his teeth loosened.

—Mrs. H. A. McPike, Mrs. M. Dorr, and Mrs. M. Grimes, of Altoona, and Mrs. M Bracken and Miss M. Kelly, of Gallitzin, took a sleigh-ride from the latter place to Ebensburg and return on Wednesday. While here Mrs. McPike, Mrs. Dorr and Miss Kelly, honored the FREEMAN with a short but pleasant call which we hope they will always repeat when visiting Ebensburg.

—Members of the appropriations committee of Congress have under consideration a proposition to abolish all pension agencies for the payment of pensioners, and the disbursement of this money from the treasury directly by means of checks. Secretary Foster said he was inclined to favor the scheme as a good and feasable one. The committee requested him to have the details of the matter investigated.

—James Mooney, a well known blacksmith of Houtzdale, has disappeared, and simultaneously Sophie Basford, an 18-year-old girl of Moshannon, left her home. As Mooney had been paying attentions to the girl, despite being a married man, the supposition is that they have eloped. Mooney took with him $450 belonging to his brother Thomas, and $400 belonging to the Order of Red Men, of which he was treasurer.

—A brakeman named Reed, residing at Derry, was almost frozen to death, while going down the mountain recently. His ears and hands were frozen black and it is feared that amputation of the latter will be necessary. He is in a critical condition.

—A sleigh in which two Misses Ludwigs, of this place, were driving, caught on the leaver of a sled on High street, opposite the Central Hotel, on Thursday afternoon and capsized, throwing the two ladies out and breaking the shafts. The horse was caught before he got away.

—The house of John Noel, at Blandburg, in Reade township, caught fire from a defective flue on Monday of last week and together with its contents was destroyed. Besides the household furniture the clothing of several men who boarded at the house was consumed. There was no insurance.

—George J. Akers, a widely-known newspaper man, who has been connected with the Johnstown *Tribune* as a local writer for a number of years, died on Wednesday night after a short illness from pneumonia. The deceased was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife to mourn his death.

—Even heavy snowfalls are now without wholesome purposes. A snow storm sweeps the skies of clouds of impurities, it fertilizes the earth, it protects the winter grain in the fields, it prevents the frost from penetrating to deeply and thus doing damage and it makes good sleighing and improves business.

—Judge Doty, of Greensburg, has knocked the election-time idea of naturalization out of politicians there. His honor has made a rule declaring that applications for naturalization must be made during the February, May and November terms of court, and that no applications will be heard during the August term.

—If our farmers and teamsters who are hauling lumber and coal to town would on their return, when they are going back empty, tie a log chain, one end to each knee on their sled and let it drag behind across the middle of the road, they would soon find an improvement in the roads. It would cut down the ridge in the middle and make the road level. Try it.

—At argument court on Monday Judge Barker announced that at license court next month none but applications from the north of the county would be heard on Monday; that no cases would be heard on Tuesday, it being election day, a fact which the Judge overlooked when the original order was made; and the south of the county would be taken up on Wednesday.

—Mr. Andrew J. Sanker, a well-known school teacher of Allegheny township, died in Georgia on Monday. He went south some time ago in hopes of bettering his health, but was taken sick while passing through that state and died after a short illness. His remains were expected to arrive at Loretto on Wednesday, where they will be interred in St. Michaels cemetery. He was about 35 years of age and unmarried.

—One week from to-day (Thursday) will be the 2d of February and ground hog day. According to believers in the ground hog's ability to prognosticate the weather, if that day be clear and the sun shines, the animal will be scared at his shadow, and retire to his winter quarters, there to remain during six weeks more of winter weather. If on the contrary the day is cloudy, the backbone of winter may be considered broken.

—We propose publishing in the near future an edition of this paper which will be a credit to both the paper and Hastings. The number is intended to celebrate our fourth birthday, which falls on February 10th, but it may appear later than that date, owing to the fact that intense cold and deep snow prevent us from obtaining photographs for the twenty-five illustrations which will adorn its pages.—*Hastings Tribune.*

—Miss Elsie Hoover, of Johnstown, a few days ago discovered Miss Lizzie Hess, of the same place, wearing a $35 plush coat lost by her during the great flood. Miss Hoover made a demand for the coat, but Miss Hess refused to give it up. A warrant was then sworn out charging Miss Hess with its theft. She was bound over for court. Subsequently the case was compromised, however, by Miss Hess surrendering the coat.

—The editor of the Republican *Gosling* wants to prove that the *Gosling* is not Republican because it does not do the official printing. It is only the full-feathered that get that work. *Goslings* are often not worth raising, and besides if they got the official printing it would be a dead give-away. If they can pose as independent and occasionally kick a Democrat under the ribs it answers the purpose of the guardians of the *Gosling* much better.

—The Ligonier postoffice was entered by thieves on Wednesday night who blew open the safe. The thieves secured about $60 and destroyed stamps and other valuables amounting to $100. The glass in the front window was broken and the neighbors were aroused by the crash. Women screamed and in a short time the populace was at the scene. The flames were promptly extinguished before much damage was done. There is no clue to the robbers.

—Adam Lingenfelter, a coal miner aged forty-five years, of Somerset, had his head and body frightfully burned and lacerated by an explosion of forty pounds of blasting powder in a watch shanty at Hoover's mine on Tuesday. Lingenfelter was found in the snow twenty-five feet from the shanty, with the flesh torn from his head and right arm, and his breast and shoulders, charred by powder. It is not probable that he will survive, and if he does he will be blind.

—If feet or hands are frost-bitten keep away from the fire, but thaw them out in a moderately warm room by applying snow or very cold water. When the frost is certainly all out, soak an hour in water as hot as can be borne, containing all the powdered alum that it will disolve. This will draw the blood to the surface and re-establish circulation, and there will not be chilblains or soreness. The hot water and alum bath is also the best cure for the soreness and swelling that follows frost bites not properly treated.

—Early on Saturday afternoon on one of the delayed freight trains, a unique exhibit for the World's Fair, passed through the Harrisburg yards. The exhibit was from the rolling mill of the Pottstown iron company, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, and consisted of an iron plate, painted blue. The plate was about 150 feet long, a foot and a-half wide and one and a-half inches thick and required four cars to carry it. Many railroaders and other persons stopped to look at it as it passed through the yards.

—That there are large veins of coal under the surface of the land in the neighborhood of Cherrytree, there is but little doubt. But purchasers want to know just how far below the surface the coal is as well as the quality and quantity. To thoroughly test the territory V. Tonkins, J. W. Clark and Mr. Patchin have procured the services of a diamond driller who will bore a hole on the property of each of the parties, to the depth of several hundred feet, and ascertain just how the matter is. The drill is after the style of an augur and makes a hole about an inch in diamater and brings up a core and makes a thorough test of formation through which it is driven.

—A grand concert will be given at the Congregational church in Ebensburg on Wednesday, February 1st, 1893, commencing at 8 o'clock. The choir of this church has an enviable reputation for singing, and the program contains many choice selections. Do not fail to atttend.

—John McCormick, an old citizen of Blacklick township, died at his home on Sunday last aged about 80 years. Last fall Mr. McCormick got lost in the woods while returning from a neighbor's house to his home, and was about a week without food or shelter. His remains were interred at Mechanicsburg, Indiana county, on Tuesday.

—If the Republican *Gosling* does no belong to the fold how does it come that the official printing of Ebensburg borough now appears in two papers instead of one, as heretofore. The FREEMAN expects no patronage from Republican officials, and never got any, except when it could take it. The *Gosling* was given an equal share from the start by the Republican officials, who know exactly what they are doing. There is a majority of Republicans, some Democrats—but not a single independent in the town.

—Two well-dressed, good looking strangers came to town a short time since and engaged in the rather suspicious business of filing horses' teeth that their ages might be disguised. This wasn't all they were engaged at. They ingratiated themselves into the good graces of several young girls, and persuaded two misses not 14 years of age to go with them to Lewistown. Luckily ther purpose was divined by a young man who was at the station, who stopped the game by apprising the the chief of police, and the fakirs departed alone.—*Huntingdon Local News.*

—John B. Mosely was lodged in the Indiana jail on Monday charged with burglary. On Satuday night the safe in the office of the McCreary Coke Company at Graceton, was blown open and between $600 and $700 in cash, about $100 worth of postage stamps and two gold watches stolen. The office, which is also the postoffice and the Adams express office, is located in the store of the company. A quantity of merchandise that makes the total loss nearly $1,000 was also taken. Moseley, who said his home was in Cambria county, was arrested on suspicion. He had little money on his person.

—Messrs. Vallie Vey and Charley Callihan, of the firm of Callihan & Vey, Braddock, on Sunday last drove to Ebensburg and while here were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson, Mr. Callihan coming to visit his two little daughters who reside with their grandparents here. The gentlemen, who are the owners of a very fine team of horses, started from Braddock about 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrived in town at 7:20 P. M., having driven a distance of 72 miles in that time, and stopped at Blairsville two hours. Mr. Vey, after spending some time with friends in Carrolltown, will drive back again, while Mr. Callihan will return in the train.

—On Sunday night Albert Glass, a farmer who resided between Roaring Springs and Martinsburg, in Blair county, went to the latter place for the purpose of purchasing some articles at the stores. Shortly afterward Mrs. Glass, taking her baby and two children with her, went to a neighbor's, a short distance away, leaving two children—a boy aged 5, and a girl aged 7—in the house alone. Soon after her departure the lamp exploded, setting fire to the house, and notwithstanding the fact that heroic efforts were made the building was speedily destroyed and the two children burned to a crisp within. The charred remains, which were recovered on Sunday, were taken to Martinsburg and prepared for burial and the funeral took place on Monday morning.

—A sleighing party consisting of sixteen married women and a driver from Morrellville, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock and put up at the Central, after having been on the road from about half-past eight in the morning. After starting and being on the road some time, the party found themselves about entering Conemaugh, the driver having taken the wrong road. The party then turned back and took a fresh start for Ebensburg, and everything went lovely until one of the horses took sick and had to be left with a farmer who kindly gave them one of his to finish the trip. On their arrival in Ebensburg the party concluded to stay all night and on Wednesday morning started homeward bound, where we trust they will have no difficulty in smoothing up matters with their husbands for having to mind the children twenty-fours longer than they agreed to.

A Prominent Lady.

The young woman in Bellevue hospital, New York, who gave her name as Margaret Foster, of Altoona, Pa., died on Tuesday of peritonitis. Her right name is Margaret Foster Creswell, of Cresswell station, near Hollidaysburg, Pa. She was removed to Bellvue last Saturday from a maternity hospital in East Forty-fifth street. The coroner found that she died from the effects of a criminal operation. She left her home last week and no trace of her whereabouts could since be learned.

Miss Cresswell was a daughter of the late Colonel John Cresswell, Jr., a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, belonging to one of the oldest families in central Pennsylvania. In 1859 Cresswell was speaker of the Pennsylvania senate. Margaret Foster Cresswell had a high standing socially. She was a graduate of the Preece Physical Culture College, of Rochester, N. Y., and at one time taught physical culture in a fashionable private school in Altoona.

Her mother and two sisters reside at Cresswell station and are distracted with grief. They possess no information beyond what has been furnished them by the press representatives. The mayor of New York has been notified to hold the body for identification, and friends have left for New York for that purpose. Miss Cresswell possessed a lively and agreeable disposition and had many suitors.

Miss Cresswell was born and raised in Hollidaysburg, but of late years has resided at Cresswell. She is 32 years of age. When living there she was looked up to as the leading lady in society, and also the handsomest young lady the town could produce. In attractiveness she was beautiful, refined, an excellent conversationist, and well educated, being a graduate of the Hollidaysburg ladies, seminary.

The author of her ruin is believed to be a Blair county business man who has skipped the country. He is quite wealthy and more than one young woman is said to have been ensnared by him.

Half a dozen prominent men of Altoona and Hollidaysburg are hinted at in connection with the girl's death, but as the dead woman carried her secret to the grave the guilty will probably never be located.

Down the Blacklick.

On Wednesday of last week a charter was issued by the state department for Ebensand Blacklick Railroad Company; capital, $500,000. The proposed railroad will be thirty-five miles long and will extend from a connection with the Cambria and Clearfield railroad between Kaylor's and Ebensburg stations thereon, thence via the valley of the Blacklick to a connection with the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania railroad at or near the Blacklick station. Directors, Henry D. Welsh, R. W. Banley, John P. Green, George Wood, Philadelphia; N. Parker Shortledge, Wynnewood; Samuel Rea, Bryn Mawr; William A. Patton, Radnor.

The Contested Election.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions for Cambria county.

In the matter of the contested election of D. A. McGough for Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Now, January 24, 1893, upon due consideration it is ordered and decreed that the election officers in the respective election districts of the county of Cambria on the morning of Tuesday, February 21st, 1893, after being duly sworn to secrecy as required by law, and after opening the ballot boxes, instead of destroying the contents thereof, that they take therefrom, all ballots found therein cast at the election held November 8th, 1892, that they place the said ballots in envelopes or other wrappers and well and securely seal the same, and that the judge of election in the respective election districts of said county deliver the same to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the time the returns are made for the election held on the 21st day of February, 1893.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the said election officers take from said ballot boxes all affidavits, vouchers and other papers and documents they find therein and place them in an envelope or other wrapper well sealed, and that the proper officer when he delivers to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions or Prothonotary the papers and documents required to be filed for the election to be held on the 21st day of February, 1893, at the same time shall deliver to the Clerk aforesaid the said envelope or wrapper containing said affidavits, vouchers and documents.

And it is further ordered and decreed that a certified copy of this decree be served by the Sheriff on the jugdes of elections of the respective election districts of Cambria county before February 21st, 1893, so that said ballots, etc., may not be destroyed but used as evidence in the contested case now pending in court.

BY THE COURT.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, January 25,th 1893:

T. W. Lesley, Altoona, and Louisa B. Leap, Gallitzin.

Harry Clawson and Annie Nichol Gallitzin.

John G. Repine, Centre township, Indiana county Pa., and Rachel V. Miller, Barr township.

William A. Bleber and Theresa Krug, Hastings.

George Abler and Annie Hetzline, Johnstown.

W. S. Powell and Loretto S. Connelly, Johnstown.

Andrew Gorlek and Anna Yendral, Washington township.

J. C. Biter and Annie Litzinger, Munster township.

Fred Grenning Gallitzin, and Annie Keelman, Portage.

Edward A. Mellon, Patton, and Mary L. Randall, Chest Springs.

S. J. Brendlinger and Rachel M. Cramer, Morrellville.

John Somerville, Susquehanna township, and Chrissie McKee, Sylvis, Clearfield county Pa.

Michael J. Cronauer and Annie E. Storm, Gallitzin.

Galvan B. Roundabush Dale and Carrie E. Stewart, Johnstown.

James G. Ellis and Emma J. Inscho, Johnstown.

Luther Koontz, Johnstown, and Ida C. Barnhart, Upper Yoder township.

Washing His Hands.

The editor of the Republican *Gosling*, who has been somewhat more mentally disturbed ever since the FREEMAN undertook to print the ballots for the late election than formerly, has not accepted the FREEMAN'S proposition, made last week, to take ten thousand sheets of ballot paper at $4.68 per thousand, the price the *Gosling* alleged the ballots were printed for in Indiana county. Wind is the *Gosling's* great forte, but wind will not purchase paper.

The *Gosling* started out with the idea that the ballots could be printed for $1.98 per thousand, then after a week's reflection concluded it could do the job for $2,000, and anything over that would be robbery, and last week concluded that $4.68 was the proper figure.

In discussing the ballots we have chased him through Allegheny, Indiana and this week he is in Blair county, and he now threatens to "wash his hands of the matter." It may be as well for he has proven conclusively that he knows nothing about printing ballots.

Hereafter he will confine himself exclusively to telling about his great establishment and his immense paper cutter—the largest in the county—purchased out of an Altoona scrap pile for $85.

Proposed New Road Law.

Representative Nesbit, of Allegheny county, has presented in the legislature a bill which provides that thirty days after the passage of the act the court of common pleas in each county shall appoint a competent person for a term of three years to serve as a county superintendent to be elected afterward as other county officers are. The bill also provides as follows:

"Every township shall elect in February three commissioners for terms of one, two and three years, and afterward one each year for a term of three years. These shall elect three of their number, who with the county superintendent, shall constitute a board of directors to investigate roads and also be a board of viewers for location and vacation. The township commissioners shall meet the township auditors the first Monday in March, and appoint an outside person as treasurer, who shall levy a tax not exceeding 10 mills for road purposes. Every male taxable worth $100 shall work one day on the roads under the proper superintendent or pay in cash. The commissioners of one township may join with those of another in the construction of roads or bridges. Any state appropriation shall be divided between counties in proportion to work being done."

Correspondence.

ASHVILLE, Pa., Jan. 24, 1893.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

Sleighing is first class here.

Mr. William Burgoon's smiling face was seen on the streets on Saturday.

Mr. A. B. Delozier and wife are visiting friends in Altoona.

Go to F. S. Burgoon for your sweetheart's valentine and your sourheart's also. He has a large stock of both kinds.

Several sled-loads of people tried the sleighing to the St. Augustine fair last Saturday night and all reported a good time.

An oyster supper will be held in St. Thomas' hall on Saturday, January 28th, for the benefit of the Catholic church. Everybody invited. S.

The Use and Abuse of Whiskey

This subject could be dwelt upon to a considerable length and yet much remain untold, but all agree that the use, the proper use of pure rye whskey is an absolute necessity, especially so now, when nature insists upon being stimulated. All regular physicians prescribe rye whiskey, and justly claim that Klein's Silver Age and Duquesne Whiskies are most reliable. They do this not only because they have tried them, but because the leading hospitals use them—find them the best stimulants in the world. Silver age sells for $1.50 and Duquesne for $1.25 per full quart. For sale by J. Ludwig & Son, Johnstown.

Furs and Winter Styles.

With the advent of the wintry season which has begun during Yuletide, the subject of "Furs" becomes as a matter of fact, of permanent importance to modistes and their customers. Furs are in great vogue this year and fur trimmings are more used than they have ever been. They are seen in a great variety of combinations: and since they ornament outside garments as well as walking costumes, evening and ball dresses, and moreover adorn hats and bonnets of every form one has need of a sure guide to understand what are really the correct combinations of the season. The McDowell fashion Journals are of invaluable service in this respect, giving with unerring good taste, a profusion of practical illustrations and all the necessary information. "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" which only cost $3.50 per year, or 35 cents per copy, each, have the finest Parisian styles and "La Couturiere," $3.00 per year or 30 cents per copy, gives the most practical French fashions. Yearly subscribers to either of these journals are entitled to a premium book on "Dressmaking Simplified," valued at $5.00. "La Mode," $1.50 per annum, or 15 cents a copy, is the best family journal of fashion in the country. If not procurable at your newsdealer's, send direct to the publishers, A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York City.

Obituary.

GRIFFIN.—Died at her home in Munster township, on Sunday, January 15th, 1893, Mrs. Ann Griffin, relict of Hugh Griffin, deceased, aged 79 years.

The deceased was born in Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country when young, stopping for a time in Maryland, where she married her husband, Mr. Hugh Griffin. Shortly after their marriage the young couple started for Westmoreland county, in this state, with the intention of making that locality their home. In crossing the mountain they stopped over night in Munster and while there Mr. Griffin was offered a piece of land which he purchased and at once settled down to open out a farm. By industry and perseverence he cleared out a farm, adding through time two other pieces of land to his original purchase. Mr. Griffin died about seven years ago Mrs. Griffin leaves to survive her five sons, John, of Erie, Pa.; J. J. Griffin, of Warren, Va.; Frank and Joseph, of Munster township, and Alex., of Roanoke, Va.; and one daughter, Rosella, who is a Sister of Mercy in the convent at Pittsburg, known in religion as Sister Louisa. May she rest in peace.

Local Institute.

A local institute will be held at Loretto on February 4th, 1893, the afternoon session beginning at 1:30 o'clock and the evening session at 7 o'clock. The program is as follows:

Necessity of little things in teaching, A. J. Dimond; Factors of the school, Ella Anderson; Mental arithmetic, Annie Garrett; What shall we teach? P. M. Brown; How to teach spelling, Bridget A. Thomas; Drill in the fundamental operations, Tillie Bradley; A talk, J. W. Leech; Should school directors be paid for their services, Simon Vaught; Oration, J. S. Foley; The teacher's influence, T. L. Gibson; Recitations, Misses Sweeny and Conrad.

BALTZELLS'

WE have made a record of heavy sales for the past few days, exceeding ny of our former efforts in this line to a degree extremely gratifying.

What is the reason? First class, RELIABLE goods and truly wonderfully low prices.

Over 800 Trimmed Hats for ladies and children sold in less than a week and like Oliver Twist the call is still far more. Why is this? Because any one can see with half an eye that such bargains were nevered in this city before. "Think of it, won't you?" A new style, freshly trimmed hat in good taste for NINETEEN CENTS.

That is what we are offering you to-day. Come and see them and be surprised. Trimmed Hats at 19c. Trimmed Hats at 25c. Trimmed Hats at 39c. Trimmed Hats at 49c. A Beautiful Hat for 98c A Pretty Hat for 89c. Stylish Hats for 65 and 75c. Hats for the million and something for all as you can see in the windows and at the stocking booth.

Black Cashmere Gloves for ladies only 19c.; former price 25c. Mocco Mittens, fur tops, in black and colors, reduced from $1.75 to $1.50. Yarn Mittens, heavy, 35c. Misses' Mocco Mittens, 50c. Wool Mittens, 15c.

At the MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT the bargains are increasing thick and fast.

Those who want Ginghams and Wash Dreses should take a look at our Cotton Serges, very pretty and in several digerent patterns, reduced from 12½ to 5c. a yard. Grand Bargains. Dress Goods in different qualities and light and dark shades reduced from 12½, and 14c. to 8 and 10c.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

ON Friday, February 3, P. of. J. T. Little, of Pittsburg, will be at Dr. Creery's dental office in Ebensburg, and all persons who need treatment for the eyes should consult him. The is a reliable man and has a large practice in Ebensburg.

LILLY
BANKING : CO.,
LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
Lilly, Penna

feb3'90.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Whereas letters of administration on the estate of David Trexler, late of Gallitzin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANN ELIZA TREXLER,
JOHN C WILT,
Administrators.

ALVIN EVANS, Atty.
Jan 27, 1893.

J F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA.
Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

FABULOUS
REDUCTION - SALE !

OF { DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

—At the Store of—
ORTH & CO.,
Successors to Simon & Co.

We take pleasure in announcing to the people of Gallitzin and Cambria County that we have purchased the store conducted by Simon & Co. and assure you to continue the same method of fair dealing as done by the former firm. Trusting to receive your patronage, we are

Yours Respectfully,
ORTH & CO.

To reduce the stock we bought and make plenty of room for the Spring Stock we have cut prices on all goods independent of their cost. Read and reflect!

33⅓ Per Cent. Reduction
On our Dry Goods.
We have about 25 Dress Patterns and Great Variety of Dress Goods which we will sacrifice at half of their value.

SUITS and OVERCOATS
For Men, Boys and Children at great sacrifices. You can buy a Suit and an Overcoat for the regular price of one of these articles.
We make special efforts to increase our Shoe Trade and to reduce the stock, we sell

Men's Dress Shoes at $1.24,
Former Price, $1.75.

Men's Fine Dress Shoes, $2.00; former price, $3.50. Men's Leather Boots, about 100 pairs, all sizes, at one-half price.

Boys Strong Shoes, 90c.,
Former Price, $1.25.

50 Pairs
MEN'S TOP SOLE BROGANS, 99C.,
Former Price, $1.25.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes at $1.25; former price, $1.75.

100 Pairs
LADIES' SHOES,
Sold at $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00,
We Will Sacrifice in Order to Clear Out the Stock, at $1.75.

Buy your GROCERIES from us. They are Reliable for the Best Quality.

☞Come to our store and be convinced that we sell you goods as advertised. We are strangers in town, but will treat you like friends, and you shall be our friends after you have dealt with us.

ORTH & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO SIMON & CO.,
Largest and Most Reliable Store, GALLITZIN, PENNA.

B. & B.
Shelf-Clearing Prices.
THE KIND THAT HAVE BEEN PUT UPON STOCK IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Medium and Fine
Dress Goods and Silks,
Jackets, Wraps, Furs,
and Fur Garments,
All at unprecedented prices.

Special values are
IMPORTED SUITINGS,
All desirable colors, double width—38 inches—75c. and $1.00 they were, all to go at
50C. A YARD.

IMPORTED FLANNELS,
Strips and Plaids—over 50 styles—regular 60c. ones, at
25C. A YARD.

☞Come or write OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT for samples of all Dress Goods and Silks before buying elsewhere. If we don't save you money, we'll not expect your patronage.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

C. A. LANGBEIN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,
Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Riding Bridles, from ..... 50c. up.
Team Bridles, from ..... $1.50 up.
Lap Dusters, from ..... 40c. up.
Machine-made Harness, from ..... $6.00 up.
Hand-made Harness, from ..... $10.00 up.

☞Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I guarantee to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

☞Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.
apr12'92

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S,
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

OVERCOATS !

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,
ALTOONA, PENNA.

"QUINN'S,"
New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

GET THE BEST! USE R. C. ORR'S GOLDEN CROWN COFFEE.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Sold by R. C. ORR,
Wholesale Grocer,
941 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.

HOTEL LE GRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale in Lily borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached; Two Ice Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor, THEODORE SELL.
Lily, Pa., Oct 24, 1892.

JOHN PFISTER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hardware, Queensware,
MADE-UP CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,
CRESSON, PA.
may2 '89y

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART,
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1893, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

The first and final account of Mathias Reade, executor of George M. Reade, deceased, who was assignee of John G. Kaylor.

J. C. DARBY,
Dec. 16, 1892. Prothonotary.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

THE FEROCIOUS MOLE.

A Very Small Animal But a Great Fighter.

It Is Claimed by Zoologists That, According to Its Size, This Underground Worker Is the Most Savage of the Quadrupeds.

"What is the fiercest animal in the world?" asked a Washington Star writer of a zoologist.

"The mole," he replied. "You are surprised, but such, in my opinion, is the fact. People ordinarily look upon the mole as a sluggish and harmless creature, spending its life in groping blindly underground. As usual the popular idea is a mistaken one. The mole is in reality the most ferocious and most active of animals. Imagine it magnified to the size of a tiger and you would have a more terrible beast than the world has yet seen. Though with defective powers of vision and therefore incapable of following its prey by sight, it would be agile beyond conception, springing this way and that as it went along, leaping with lightning quickness upon any creature which it met, rending it to pieces in a moment, devouring the yet warm and bleeding flesh and instantly seeking, with hunger insatiable, for a fresh victim. This creature would, without hesitation, devour a serpent twenty feet in length, and so tremendous would be its voracity that it would eat twenty or thirty such snakes in the course of a day. With one grasp of its teeth and a single clutch of its claws it could disembowel an ox, and if it should happen to enter a fold of sheep or an inclosure of cattle it would kill them all for the mere lust of slaughter.

"Let two such animals meet and how terrific would be the battle! Fear is a feeling which the mole seems never to entertain. In conflict with an adversary of its own kind its efforts are exclusively directed to injuring its opponent, without regard for its own protection. An examination of the skeleton of a mole will repay your trouble, so wonderful is its adaptation of structure to its manner of life. It looks like a veritable machine for digging and it has several accessory bones which are not found in any other living beast, being discovered only in certain fossil forms.

"The mole is gifted with incredible activity. It pursues the earth worms on which it chiefly feeds with an energy that is untiring, and, when it has caught one, it devours the prey like a starving tiger, rending it with its powerful claws and teeth. Occasionally it will capture a bird and tear it into fragments, devouring eagerly the bleeding flesh. During the latter part of June Mr. Mole falls in love, and in his attachments he is as furious as in all other phases of his nature. At that period he cannot meet another male of his kind without fighting, very often to the death. He constructs a bridal chamber for his chosen spouse at the intersection of two of his tunnels, so that there is more than one way of escape for herself and the young ones in case danger threatens. This chamber is partly filled with dried grass for a couch, and it is always at some distance from Mr. Mole's dwelling proper.

"The subterranean dwelling of Mr. Mole is a wonderful labyrinth. No human being could very well find his way about in it, supposing that its dimensions were sufficiently magnified to admit his passage through the maze of tunnels. The latter compose a network as complicated as that of the sewers of a metropolis. It must not be imagined that the animal burrows at random. On the contrary, it works on a well-defined system, though how it forms its burrows in such admirably straight lines, always laboring in the blackest darkness, is a mystery.

"The home of the beast is in a hillock under the shelter of some tree or bank, so as to be inconspicuous. Here is its center of operations, from which regular roads lead off in different directions to its feeding grounds. If you dig into the hillock you discover a very elaborate and wonderful structure. The central apartment of the dwelling is a nearly spherical chamber, around which run two circular passages, one on a level with the ceiling and the other at some height above. The upper circle is much smaller than the lower one. Five short and nearly vertical passages connect these galleries with each other. When Mr. Mole enters his house from one of the tunnels he has first to get into the lower gallery, thence to ascend into the upper gallery and so descend into the chamber. However, there is another entrance to the chamber from below by a passage which dips downward from the middle of the spherical room, then curving upward and finally opening into one of the bigger tunnels or highroads. Of these highroads there are seven or eight.

"Owing to the peculiar habits of the mole comparatively little is known about the animal and his ways. The use of this labyrinth and complicated system of tunnels, the latter usually extending over, or rather under, a very great space of ground, is in some degree a mystery. One object of the arrangement is doubtless that the owner in case of alarm shall be able to make his escape. By the continual pressure of the animal's fur the walls of the chamber and passages are rendered smooth, hard and polished, so that the roof will not fall in even after the most severe storm. The mole can swim excellently and it often sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining water to drink. In fact, it possesses most varied accomplishments, and I consider that in point of ferocity, activity and voracity it is superior even to the great cats of the tropics."

Patriotism and Pay.

Talking of national emblems the other day while calling on a friend, I said I thought ours the most beautiful flag in the world, and that when abroad the sight of the stars and stripes made my heart jump for joy.

My friend's seamstress, who was sewing in the room, remarked, somewhat sadly:

"You would lose some of your patriotism if you made those same flags, as my sister does."

"Why?" I demanded.

"Because," was the reply, "you'd have to live on bread and salt. The white stars are set on the blue ground by hand. There are forty-five, I think. They are placed on both sides alike, so that makes ninety to be basted and felled on, and it must be done neatly, too.

"The pay is from sixty to seventy-five cents for that portion of the flag, and by working from morning till night as hard as she can, my poor sister, who is a quick sewer, can just finish one in a day, for which she receives sixty cents.

"She says she can't say hurrah for the red, white and blue with much fervor."—N. Y. Recorder.

Amount of Salt in All Oceans.

Expert hydrographers and others of a curious turn of mind and a faculty for figuring on things that seem impossible of solution have concluded that the waters of the oceans and seas of our globe hold not less than 30,000,000,000,000,000 tons of salt in suspension! If these figures are correct and the oceans should be entirely dried up, there would be a deposit of salt 450 feet deep over every foot of the great basin. If taken out and spread upon what is now dry land it would give us a salt covering nearly 1,500 feet thick.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is a Harmless, Positive Cure

for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness and Leucorrhœa.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH T. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Kamee, Basutoland, S. Africa, March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

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Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

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For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. *Get the genuine.*

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs less than a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. One large can saved me $40; send six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. Sample for 25 cts. Package, five cans, $1. Large $1.4 lb. can, by mail, $1.20. 50 lb. large cans, $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of The Best Poultry Papers sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.50. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 30 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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THE INDISPENSABLE NAPKIN.

It Was First Used Only by Children and Scorned by Elders.

Curiously enough that article now considered almost indispensable, the table napkin, was first used only by children, says the Youth's Companion, and was only adopted by elder members of the family about the middle of the fifteenth century. In etiquette books of an earlier date than this, among other sage pieces of advice for children, are instructions about wiping their fingers and lips with their napkins.

It seems that the tablecloth was long enough to reach the floor and served the grown people in place of napkins. When they did begin to use napkins they placed them first on the shoulder, then on the left arm, and finally tied them about the neck. A French writer, who evidently was conservative and did not welcome the napkin kindly, records, with scorn:

"The napkin is placed under the chin and fastened in the back, as if one were going to be shaved. A person told me that he wore his that way that he might not soil his beautiful frills."

It was a difficult matter to tie the two corners in the back, and it is said that thence originated our expression for straitened circumstances: "Hard to make both ends meet." This custom led to the habit of the table waiters of carrying a napkin on the left arm.

Napkins became popular in France sooner than in England. At one time it was customary at great French dinners to change the napkins at every course, to perfume them with rose water and to have them folded a different way for each guest.

About 1650 Pierre David published the "Maistre d'Hostel," "which teaches how to wait on a table properly and how to fold all kinds of table napkins in all kinds of shapes."

The shapes were: "Square, twisted, folded in bands and in the forms of a double and twisted shell, single shell, double melon, single melon, cock, hen and chickens, two chickens, pigeon in a basket, partridge, pheasant, two capons in a pie, hare, two rabbits, sucking pig, dog with a collar, pike, carp, turbot, miter, turkey, tortoise, the holy cross and the Lorraine cross."

WONDERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Soap Bubbles Photographed in the Act of Bursting.

Electricity has been doing some pretty work in the photographing of drops of water, and Prof. C. V. Boys in a recent lecture gave illustrations of what had been accomplished, says the Detroit Free Press. He first showed photographs taken by the electric spark of soap bubbles in the act of bursting, and explained the process by which it is possible to ascertain the respective speed at which different soap bubbles burst. One photograph showed an issue of liquid from a very small pipe, which to the naked eye appeared to be a perfect stream, but which, on an electric photograph being taken, was resolved into a beautiful and regular series of drops. In connection with this Prof. Boys remarked that the science of liquids and of the forces involved in the phenomena of the surface of liquids was one of the most interesting branches of physical science. The effect on a fountain of playing or singing was to change its appearance into one, two or three apparently separate, clear streams of liquid, but a photograph taken as a tuning fork was struck demonstrated that the water was disposed in drops in perfect regularity. A picture of a rifle bullet, passing through the air at the rate of two thousand feet a second, was also exhibited. Prof. Boys, however, showed that if it were wished to investigate what was really happening when a rifle bullet was being projected through the air at the maximum possible speed, it would be necessary to have recourse to a method of illumination infinitely more rapid than the electric spark. For this purpose a mirror of steel, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, is now used. It is so mounted as to revolve with ease without getting hot at the enormous speed of one thousand times a second, and the end of the beam of light given off from this mirror passes across the screen at such a rate that it enables photographs to be taken in about one ten-millionth of a second.

CURE OF SEASICKNESS.

Many Things May Palliate the Misery, But There Is No Panacea.

Most of those who have experienced the miseries of seasickness, however they might differ in minor details of statement, would agree in ascribing this most dispiriting malady to one main cause—the motion of the ship. In so far the whole medical faculty would concur in their decision. This, then, is the central fact which confers upon the disorder its unique position. It is really not a pathological, but a physiological disturbance, concludes the London Lancet.

It has no natural connection with dyspepsia. The robust and healthy, by a strange contradiction, suffer from it for the time hardly less than the weak and ill. Its variations of intensity are felt to be counterparts of mere bodily oscillation. Some find relief from it in change of posture, others in active occupation, all more or less when their storm tossed vessel sails under the lee of land. Custom and use commonly secure immunity. These are circumstances which one and all point to mechanical causation as a source of the discomfort.

It is the unaccustomed rise and fall, the jerk and relaxation of loosely attached abdominal viscera, mainly, perhaps, but not alone, of the stomach, acting upon the central connections, which must bear the brunt of accusation. It follows that successful treatment cannot be guaranteed by any one method or panacea. Recumbency, pure deck air, moderately firm bandaging of the body are all useful. Drugs have their place and their partial utility; but, as we have already suggested, there is no remedy equal to a lee shore.

Nothing can be much more depressing than seasickness, and for this reason we should strongly advise all weak persons not to encounter, if possible, the risk of its occurrence. It is astonishing how soon and how completely those who are favored with a fair measure of constitutional elasticity recover from its depression. In their case the benefits of a sea trip may thus, with compensations of air, diet and appetite, be even enhanced by a few hours of mechanical nausea. It is, in truth, for such persons only that tours of this kind are advisable.

RELICS OF OTHER DAYS.

THE room in which Napoleon I. died is now a stable.

THE original declaration of independence is in the state department at Washington.

IN the executive mansion at Raleigh, N. C., is a card table presented to Gov. Barrington by King George II. about the year 1755.

THE old home of Mr. Blaine's ancestors in Carlisle, Pa., a large brick building, is soon to be torn down to make way for improvements. The house has remained unchanged for years, except that its rooms have been used as law offices.

THE oldest church in the United States is the Church of San Miguel, erected at Santa Fe, N. M., seventy-seven years before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, twenty years before the founding of St. Augustine, Fla., and fifty-three years after the landing of Columbus.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

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all of which you know leads the musical world in quality and character of their goods. While we put the prices down to you at such rates, and on such

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Cuts and Splits Cornstalks into open lengthwise. Saves feed. Cattle eat all up clean. No danger of ever guess if you use a TORNADO.

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HE Missed his Opportunity? DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. **Life is passing!** Reach out. **Be up and doing.** Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, promotion, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the goddess of Fortune offers a **golden** opportunity to each person at some period of life," embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the golden opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise, that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. **Money** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from **$5 to $10** per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give your time wholly, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not needed. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how **free.** Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all **free,** by return mail. Delay to do this. Address at once **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

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THE NESTORIAN HERESY.

It Has Been in Existence for Nearly Fifteen Hundred Years.

The Nestorians, a small community of Christians established in Asia Minor, in the environs of Mossul, have agreed, says the Levant Herald, to embrace Catholicism and join the Chaldeans. The Nestorians and Chaldeans belong to the same race. The patriarch Mar Shimoun is the head of the Nestorian church. His grace Mgr. Elia is the spiritual chief of the Catholic Chaldeans, who speak the same language as the Nestorians. For a long time past an active correspondence had been going on between the two patriarchs, Mar Shimoun, residing at Djoulamerg, and Mgr. Elia at Mossul. The question was fully discussed in these letters of the union of the two communities, which have almost the same religious rites and, as said before, are of the same race and speak the same language. The result of this exchange of opinions has been to establish a basis of understanding for the union, which is to be effected under the following conditions: Mar Shimoun, the Nestorian patriarch, and his flock embrace Catholicism; the prelate will continue for the remainder of his life to exercise his spiritual authority over the Nestorians, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Elia. Upon his death no other Nestorian patriarch will be nominated, the religious affairs of the community being administered by a vicar appointed by Mgr. Elia or his successors. The vicar will be helped in his task by a council composed of notabilities of the Nestorian community and he will be directly responsible to Mgr. Elia and his successors. This agreement has been accepted by the two patriarchs and the respective communities. The two prelates were to have an interview on the 27th ult. at Bessika, a village situated between Mossul and Djoulamerg, in order to fix upon the final conditions of the reunion.

The Nestorian heresy dates from the fifth century, says St. James' Gazette (London). Its author, or chief supporter, Nestorius, was bishop of Constantinople from 428 to 431. The heresy, which is based upon the distinction between the divine and the human nature of Christ, consists in denying that the Virgin Mary was the mother of God. This doctrine was condemned by the third general council, held at Ephesus in 431, and Nestorius was deposed from his bishopric and subsequently banished. Applications for help and instruction were made by the Nestorians to the late Archbishop Tait, and the present archbishop of Canterbury sent a mission in 1886 to expound the doctrines and ritual of the established church. It would seem, however, that they prefer those of Rome.

SAVED BY HIS ELOQUENCE.

It Was an Extemporaneous Speech, But There Was Nothing Dull About It.

"The much-admired gift of extemporaneous speaking is disappearing," said Prof. Williamson, of Texas, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat writer. "In this connection the ordinary after-dinner platitudes occupying five or ten minutes, which seem like five or ten hours, are not meant. I have reference to a speech of an hour or longer. It is almost impossible nowadays to hear a speaker make a speech of any length that is really extemporaneous. Perhaps such speeches never were entirely spontaneous as was claimed, but they were more so than the so-called extemporaneous speeches we hear nowadays.

"I remember hearing one speech in my life that I am satisfied was delivered without preparation, however, and it was an eloquent one, too. It was in California in '49. We were busy at work, a crowd of us, getting out gold, and one night two brothers named Burke—popular fellows—lost every ounce of their dust. Some thief had crept into the tent and stolen it. Suspicion fell at once, and without any reason, on an Englishman in the crowd, who had held himself aloof from every one. A search of his tent found more dust than it seemed reasonable for him to have accumulated, and he was at once taken to a tree with a rope around his neck and given fifteen minutes to pray. The fifteen minutes reached an hour and a half, and such a flow of eloquence upon the subject of circumstantial evidence I have never heard before or since. Its power may be imagined when I tell you that the crowd in that country and in that day was influenced to change the verdict of capital punishment to banishment and confiscation of his property. He walked down to Frisco and took a job as bartender. A month after we found that the cook we had in camp was the thief, and, after stringing him up, I was sent to hunt up the Englishman and turn his property back to him. His name was Rivers, and he was a 'varsity man in England, and a senior wrangler, I found when I met him. He had a pile of several thousand dollars, and went straight to England. I never heard of him afterward, but I will never forget that eloquent and extemporaneous address."

A Fight with a Walrus.

A few weeks ago the crew of the sealing schooner Oscar had a lively experience off Clayoquot, a little place on Vancouver island. One seal had been caught early in the morning, and at about ten o'clock the hunter in one of the boats noticed two heads some twenty yards in front of him. The fog partly obscured objects at any distance, and the hunter thought the heads were those of seal. He shot, and the discharge of his gun was followed by a shriek of agony from one of the animals, which at once made for the boat. The men then became aware that a large female walrus, wounded and infuriated, was after them. She rose up out of the water, and grasping the side of the boat with her powerful tusks tried to overturn it. There was a fight of several minutes, the men endeavoring to beat the walrus off with oar blades and paddles. Finally a shot through the head killed her, and she was towed back to the schooner as the great prize of the season.

Too Cheap.

Some people value a pet grievance far above money or anything which money can buy. A good many years ago there lived in Washington a United States naval officer who thought himself unjustly treated by the naval retiring board and made incessant complaint about it to his brother officers.

"Well, Sam," said one of his friends, who was a little worn out by hearing the same story over and over, "why in the world do you submit to it, if it is so? There is a man here who will investigate it for twenty dollars, and may correct it."

"What!" ejaculated the complaining officer, whose reasoning powers had evidently become a little confused through meditation on his wrongs, "do you suppose for one instant that I would take twenty dollars for a grievance like this? You don't know me!"—Youth's Companion.

A Financial Crisis.

"My mother-in-law never understands a joke," says a correspondent. "I finish a good story, and she always looks up and asks: 'Well, what did the other man say?' As she can't appreciate wit, I was surprised to receive a letter from her a few weeks after my little boy had swallowed a farthing, in which the last words were: 'Has Ernest got over his financial difficulties yet?'"

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Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 55 a m	Harrisburg Ac.	9 23 a m
Western Exp.	4 43 a m	Seashore Exp.	6 30 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 24 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Pacific Exp.	8 45 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Mail	4 26 p m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Way Pass.	2 36 p m	Mail Exp.	5 17 p m
		Phila Exp.	8 12 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3 P M.
Ebensburg	.....	7 40	10 25	3 35
Bradley	3 0	7 50	10 34	3 44
Kaylor	4 8	7 56	10 35	3 50
Noel	6 3	8 01	10 58	3 55
Munster	7 6	8 06	10 41	4 00
Lucket	9 6	8 13	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11 3	8 20	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M.
Cresson	.....	9 30	11 10	5 20
Lucket	1 7	9 35	11 20	5 30
Munster	3 8	9 40	11 29	5 37
Noel	5 3	9 44	11 35	5 43
Kaylor	6 5	9 47	11 41	5 48
Bradley	8 0	9 52	11 47	5 57
Ebensburg	11 3	10 10	12 01	6 10

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

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A GOOD CROW STORY.

A Pennsylvania Bird That Was Possessed of Wonderful Intelligence.

"When I was living at the foot of Pinxster peak I had a tame crow that was worth considerable to me," said a Loyalsock man to a Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette reporter. "The way I came to get the crow was a little singular. One of my boys was flying his kite early in the summer, and when it had sailed high up over a piece of woods on my place the string broke and the kite lodged in the top of a hemlock tree. The boy bawled about the loss of his kite, and I had to climb the tree and get it for him. A crow flew off her nest near the top of the tree while I was climbing, and when I reached the nest I found one egg in it. After I had loosened the kite and let it drop I placed the crow's egg in my mouth and kept it there until I had backed down the tree, and then I ran to the barn and put the egg under a hen that had been sitting a day or so. The old hen offered no objections, and several days before she came off with her chickens she hatched out the liveliest little crow I ever saw. We began to raise the baby crow in the house; when he was big enough to run around on the floor I named him Kite. He learned to say a good many words by the time he was a year old, and one morning that summer I heard him yelling down the unused chimney at a lot of swallows that were nesting in it. The swallows were making a great racket, and Kite was singing out: 'Hold your tongue!' as loud as he could yell.

"Kite could tell the time of day by the clock, and when the weather was cloudy I used to send him to the house from the field to see what time it was. Instead of asking my wife the crow would look at the clock without saying a word to her and then sail back to the lot and sing it out to me. When the sky was clear I could tell by the sun within ten minutes what time it was, and the crow got so that he could guess almost as close as I could. One sunshiny afternoon I told Kite to fly to the house and bring me the time. The crow cocked his head to one side, glanced up at the sun, and said: 'It's five minutes to two, John!' I told him it was later than that, and he flew to the house and back and said: 'It's two minutes to two!' and he was right.

"The crow got feeble the winter after he was five years old. He couldn't stand the cold, and I kept him in a box half full of shavings behind the stove. He lost his appetite soon after New Year's, and one night when I had got ready to go to bed he called me to him and said: 'John, Kite'll be dead in the morning.' I fussed over him and told him he was good for another year, but I couldn't make him believe it. My bed was near the stove, and in the night he crawled out of his box and asked me to take him in bed with me. 'Kite's almost gone!' he whispered, and when I awoke he lay dead on my breast."

AN ACCOMPLISHED BIRD.

How a Parrot and Its Owner Swindled an Old Lady.

"I saw a good, motherly old lady shamefully swindled